

## FRENCH LANDING ON CASTEKLORIZA DRAWS A PROTEST

Send Force to Greek Is-  
land to Facilitate  
"Allies' Action"

GERMANS IN VARNA  
Concentrate Large Forces  
From Servia in Bul-  
garian Port

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Athena, December 30.—The Greek Government has been informed that detachments of French troops have been landed on the island of Castekloriza, in order to facilitate the action of the allies against Adalia, in Asia Minor. The Greek Government has protested.

It is stated, semi-officially, that a Russian squadron bombarded the King's Palace at Varna, in Bulgaria, and also Trakia and then sailed for an unknown destination. It is reported that important German forces from Servia are concentrated at Varna and that a number of Austrian officers have proceeded to Syria, to participate in the campaign against Egypt.

London, December 30.—A Montenegrin communiqué states: The Austrian forts and fleet bombarded the Montenegrin position near Mount Lovchen. They pounded the Montenegrins for fifteen hours, firing 2,000 heavy shells and, simultaneously, launching determined infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. The Montenegrins had two men killed and two wounded.

The Austrians lost 2,000 men in the final fight of Lepenski on the 23rd. Gen. Nicholas' 11th division annihilated the Montenegrin troops.

Austrian Raid Fails

Paris, December 30.—An official communiqué states:—The Austrians attempted another naval raid, but met with a disaster. The Austrian naval division emerged from Cattaro with the object of bombing Durazzo. The allied flotillas gave battle.

The modern Austrian destroyer Lika was blown up by a mine, while her sister-ship Triglav was sunk by the allies. The remainder of the Austrian ships fled, pursued by the allies.

Rome, December 30.—The Italian official account of the Austrian raid on Durazzo says that the enemy consisted of a scout and five destroyers. They did insignificant damage at Durazzo. The survivors of the Lika were captured. An enemy aeroplane was brought down by an allied destroyer. The allied flotillas were unscathed.

Amsterdam, December 30.—A telegram from Sofia states that Marshal von Mackensen arrived there yesterday. He visited the German and Austrian Ministers, was received in audience by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and returned to his headquarters in the evening.

The Bulgarian Parliament has passed credits to the amount of £31,000,000. Only a section of the Socialist party abstained from voting. According to Sofia newspapers, the Premier, M. Radoslavoff, at a meeting of Bulgarian political parties declared that the frontiers of Bulgaria would reach as far as the soldiers of Bulgaria advanced. Monastir, too, would remain Bulgarian.

Harbin, Dec. 26.—A Petrograd Telegraphic Agency telegram from Bucharest, dated December 24, says that reports from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government is forcing Algerian and Persian Mohammedans in Turkey to do military service, notwithstanding their refusal. The Persian Government has protested to the Turkish Government. It is stated that Turkey is forming a new army of 150,000 men for action in Persia.

Reports from Bulgaria say that victuals and clothes are being confiscated at every house in the towns and villages. The public is depressed by the losses suffered by the Bulgarians in the battles near Farana and Ochrida, owing to the adoption of the German tactics of advancing in close columns.

## Yunnan Independence Only Temporary; Huang Hsing's Lieutenant Was Signatory

Neighboring Provinces Hasten Preparations for Punitive  
Expedition; Peking Doesn't Fear Anything Serious

THE CHINA PRESS was informed by the office of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs here, yesterday, that a telegram had been received from Nanking stating that all was still quiet there.

### Trouble in Szechuan

Szechuan merchants here have received telegrams from their head offices urging that shipments of goods be suspended. It is stated that Yunnan troops are threatening a point about 400 li south west of Chungking and that some minor fighting has taken place.

### Only Temporary Severance

*Special Cable to The China Press*  
Peking, December 31.—Yunnan declared its temporary severance from the Peking Government on the 26th inst., not its independence. The declaration was signed by Tsai Ao, Tang Chi-yao, Tai Kan-jen, Ko Cheng and Li Keng-yuan. The last-named is Huang Hsing's right-hand man.

The native Yunnan Government is taking no risks. Everything is being done for a punitive expedition against Yunnan from Szechuan, Kwangtung and Hunan unless the Anti-Imperialists come to terms peacefully.

The royal troops are guarding all openings on the Yunnan borders and the Government is consulting France about the prohibition of passage to rebels through Annam. In fact, there is nothing serious to be feared.

The failure of the 1913 revolution in the Yangtze Valley is a fine example of what is likely to happen to this outbreak.

General Urge Prompt Action  
Gestaschische Line

Peking, December 31.—The commanding General Chang-Hsun, Tuan

(Continued on Page 2)

## Shanghai Celebrates As Old Year Dies And New Arrives

### Many Private and Public Affairs Give 1916 a Royal Welcome

Ladies and gentlemen, allow us to present to you the New Year, otherwise known as 1916.

We beg that you look him over and take careful note of his good points. He may have bad ones but they should not be mentioned until later in life when they have officially appeared on the surface. As babies go he appears at the present writing, to be some child. He is what the doctors call a bouncing infant, which is a strange way they have of referring to resilience when they mean hardihood. In this case it may be that the bright outlook of the Shanghai rubber future has influenced the phraseology.

At any rate we leave the child in your hands. May he deal kindly with you—and vice versa.

For an old gentleman on his last legs, 1915 went out last night with fireworks that were a credit to him. Now that he is gone, there is no use in trying to suppress the fact that he lived a pretty wild life. His entire twelve months were characterized by war on earth and ill will toward men. At that he was pretty good to Shanghai. May he rest in peace—and never return.

The obsequies were celebrated publicly and privately all over the city at midnight last night. At the Astor House there was a masquerade ball to dance out the old and dance in the new. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all present. Prizes were given to the best dancers. At the Carlton Cafe, celebrants also observed the occasion in dancing. The Kaled Hotel gave a special dinner last night with a musical program. One of the bouquets of the Christmas tree caught fire but was extinguished without any serious damage being done to it.

The festivities will continue today. The French Acting Consul General will be at home between 11.30 and 12.30.

There is to be a fancy dress carnival at the Hongkew Skating Rink. From 9 to 12 in the evening there will be skating. Prizes will be given to the best dancers and skaters.

Today there will be a long list of indoor athletic events at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Beginning at 2 p.m. the first item will be a swimming contest between the U.S. Navy and the Y.M.C.A. Then follow basketball, and volleyball, in which several Shanghai teams will take part.

The day was quiet south of La Basse Canal. There was a heavy reciprocal bombardment about Ypres.

The communiqué this afternoon reports minor operations, which were favorable to the French and also good artillery work in the Champagne, which prevented the Germans repairing their demolished trenches.

## French Capture 1,668 Germans in Fights At Hartmanns-Weilerkop

### Prisoners Admit Losses Were Considerable; All Gains Are Retained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 30.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening stated: There was artillery activity on both sides, in Belgium and Artois. The French, north of the Aisne, destroyed some machine-gun shelters and dispersed the enemy working parties. They also blew up two mines and a German post in the Argonne.

The battle continues in the Vosges.

There was a lively cannonade between the Fecht and the Thur, which was very violent in the region of Hartmanns-Weilerkop, where the French, despite violent counter-attacks, remained masters of a series of German works between Rehfelden and Hirzstein, in addition to the trenches already carried.

The French have captured 300 prisoners since yesterday, the total number of prisoners taken since the beginning of these operations being 1,668. German prisoners report that their losses have been considerable.

London, December 28.—Sir Douglas Haig, commanding-in-chief of the British armies in France, in an official bulletin issued today, states: The enemy unsuccessfully attacked one of our aerodromes today. Of four machines which took part in the raid, only two reached their objective without damage. One of our aeroplanes was shot down.

A successful enterprise was carried out at night, near Armentières. The enemy's trenches were entered and bombed, with good effect. Numerous casualties were inflicted on the enemy, while ours were very slight. After ten minutes, our party withdrew.

Our artillery was very effective today against the enemy's trenches and billets at many places between Mametz and Monchy. The enemy exploded two small trenches near Givency, doing no damage to our troops or trenches.

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## 4,000 Pounds of Rubber Seized on Henry Ford's Peace Ship



MRS. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, MRS. PHILLIP SNOWDEN & HENRY FORD.

## British Find Contraband For Well-Known Swedish Forwarding Agent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—A pitiful anti-climax of Ford's peace crusade is contained in the announcement made by the Foreign Office that 4,000 lbs. of rubber consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden was seized on board the Oscar II.

## B. A. T. SAY GOODBYE TO DIRECTOR THOMAS

### He Is Entertained, Dinned By Foreign Staff on Shinjo Today

A farewell dinner to Mr. J. A. Thomas was given at the Astor House, Thursday night, by members of the foreign staff of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd. Mr. Thomas leaves Shanghai today on the Shinjo Maru. He is going to London via New York to take up his position on the London board of directors of the company.

Fifty members of the foreign staff were present at the dinner. A unique menu had been prepared for the occasion. At the top a photograph of Mr. Thomas was displayed with the inscription "Our Boss" beneath it. Below forming a border about the menu proper, were illustrations of all the B.A.T. trade marks. The menu was printed in two tints of brown. Speakers paid high tribute to the valuable work Mr. Thomas had done for the company in China.

The following were present:—

Messrs. R. Ballay, A. Bassett, C. A. Bowern, H. G. Boyling, J. E. Cameron, Thomas F. Cobbs, E. O. Drake, J. Eichwald, W. W. England, W. C. Foster, John Gilliam, M. H. Hartigan, C. E. Harber, N. G. Harris, J. L. Hutchinson, J. F. Jeffress, W. R. Johnson, R. W. Johnston, E. Kempf, W. B. Kennett, G. W. F. King, H. F. Landers, H. Langley, C. D. Magrath, W. Mohrman, P. H. Millard, William Morris, H. E. Morton, W. J. Moyle, C. C. Newson, H. E. Parkinson, C. S. Peacock, F. W. Salter, T. Sayle, T. E. Skidmore, H. Solomons, E. Strassman, C. Z. Syms, H. H. Taylor, J. A. T. Thomas, F. W. Tower, S. Trumper, H. T. Whitehouse, C. F. Wolstffer, Wu Ping-seng, Wu Ting-seng, S. U. Zau, E. J. Brown.

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## BRITISH LABORITES OBJECT TO FORCING MEN TO JOIN ARMY

Claim 60 Per Cent of Those  
Unattested Are Banned  
From Service

## WANT CONFERENCE

Balfour Won to Conscription;  
Discount Rumors  
Of Resignations

## NOT FOR IRELAND

Anticipate All Bachelors  
Between 19 and 40 Will  
Be Called Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 30.—A meeting of Labor leaders has been hurriedly summoned for today, to consider the recruiting position. The attendance will be a very representative one.

Tomorrow, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the leader of the Labor party, reports to the Cabinet on the findings of the conference.

At a special meeting of the Joint Labor Recruiting Committee, it is understood that several members demanded the calling of a national conference of the trade unions, before the House of Commons meets, being of opinion that there was no necessity for the Cabinet's decision. They declare that 60 per cent of the unmarried men who have not yet attested are unfit and that 20 per cent are married.

The Westminster Gazette, in a later edition, states that it is improbable that Mr. A. Henderson will resign; that the rumors that other Ministers will resign may be dismissed and that Mr. A. J. Balfour certainly is no longer opposed to compulsion.

The decision of the Cabinet regarding compulsory service has considerably cleared the political atmosphere. Feeling is that, whatever measure the Government proposes should now have undivided support. Much depends upon the meeting of the Cabinet which is to be held tomorrow, when it is expected that the minority will express its considered views.

It is understood that the drafting of the Bill for compulsory service will be entrusted to Sir John Simon and Mr. Walter Long. Possibly the Bill will not apply to Ireland.

It is stated that the Bill, which will be short, will call upon single men from the ages of 19 to 40 to attest in their age groups within a specified period. The Bill will provide penalties in the event of non-compliance. Persons conscripted under the Bill will have the same privileges as the Derby recruits.

It appears that the French newspapers welcome the decision of the British Cabinet.

The King, in a letter to Lord Derby, hopes that, now the appeal for recruits is over, everyone entitled to wear an armlet will do so.

Melbourne, December 30.—The Commonwealth welcomes the decision of the Imperial Government concerning national service. It is believed that the news will have a most depressing effect on the enemies of Great Britain and a most heartening one on her allies.

The newspapers applaud the decision, as showing the inveterate determination of Great Britain to prosecute the war to victory. They say that some of the Dominions will surely follow the lead of the Motherland.

## The Weather

Very variable weather, with fog at the mouth of the Yangtze. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 65.8 and the minimum 44.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.4 and 43.6.

## BRUSSELS FOREIGNERS UNDER STRICT WATCH

### Failing to Report, Are Imprisoned and Deported To Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 30.—Sixty-six British subjects, mostly women and children, have arrived at Rosendaal, on their way to England. They report that life in Brussels is more rigorous than ever.

Foreigners are obliged to report weekly, otherwise they are punished with imprisonment and deportation to Germany. An English woman was sentenced to three months imprisonment for disrespect to the Kaiser.

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## MR. OBATA IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Obata, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking, is in Shanghai, having arrived by the Shanghai-Nanking line yesterday. Mr. Obata's business down here is in no way political, but

## Russia Begins New Offensive In Bukhovina; 40-Mile Front

Big Battles in Progress North of Rumania; Operations Favor Them; Forming Fresh Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, December 30.—Russia's new stroke just inside the Bukhovina seems to indicate a considerable offensive along a 40-mile front. At present, big battles are raging northward of Rumania, the Russians opening their attack with intense bombardments followed by massed infantry attacks between the River Pruth and point northward of the Danube. Up to the present, the operations have been in favor of the Russians.

Meanwhile, the new Russian army for the Spring is being rapidly formed and will be completely equipped in a few weeks.

Petrograd, December 30.—The official communiqué issued yesterday mentioned only minor encounters on the different frontiers, in which the Germans got the worst of it.

Since the reported removal of the majority of the German and Austrian forces from the Balkan front and the rumors that a part has been sent to re-inforce the Galician front, the operations on the latter front during the last few weeks have gradually developed. The official reports issued yesterday and today emphasise this development.

The engagements are extending over a wide front south of the River Pripyat and in Galicia and in places are assuming a fierce character. The military authorities state that, while the fighting is still of the character of separate engagements, the dimension and importance of these is increasing.

Russians Have Initiative

The laconic official information that "fighting is proceeding" gives no indication as to which side assumed the offensive. The German and Austrian official reports during the last few days, in their references to Russian attacks on the Bessarabian front and at Rarache, Chortiisk and Kalka, suggest that the initiative is in the hands of the Russians.

Peking, Dec. 28.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated December 26, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The situation is unchanged. In the region westward of Lake Boginskoe, one of our units having got to the rear of the enemy lines, with the bayonet ejected a German half-company from the village of Voinivn, captured an officer, several men and a machine-gunner.

The following official communiqué from Petrograd have been delayed in transmission: December 9.—At several places on the Riga front, our artillery successfully engaged the enemy batteries and silenced them. Southward of Ikskul, the Germans bombarded our trenches with asphyxiating gas shells. On the Dvinsk front, parties of Germans repeatedly attempted to come out of their trenches, but were driven back by our rifle-fire.

The Caucasian front.—The situation is unchanged. December 10.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front. Near Shumsk, eastward of Kremenez, an Austrian aeroplane descended in our lines.

The Caucasian front.—In Turkey the situation is unchanged.

In Persia, midway between Teheran and Hamadan, our troops defeated a German-Turkish detachment, consisting of several thousand Persian gendarmes, who had mutilated and armed bands with artillery and machine-guns.

The enemy, having been ejected from a series of positions and having suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded, fled.

December 12.—The situation is unchanged along the whole front. On December 10, the enemy assumed the offensive from the region of Kuporinze, on the Strypa, westward of Tarnopol. They were repulsed and retired to their trenches.

Sink Turk Gunboats

The Black Sea.—On December 10, at the island of Kefken, eastward of the Bosphorus, three of our destroyers, after an artillery engagement, sank two Turkish gunboats. We sustained no losses. Our destroyers also sank a large sailing vessel.

The Caucasian front.—On the road to Hamadan, our troops, during the pursuit of the German-Turkish detachment which they had defeated the day before, stormed a fortified enemy position in the Pass of Sultan-Boulak.

December 13.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front.—In Galicia, on the River Strypa, in the region of the villages of Marianka, Iusevka and Beniava, south-westward of Tarnopol, small enemy detachments assumed the

## French Billiard Champion to U.S.



FIRMAN CASSIGNOL.

New York, Nov. 27.—With a view to matching him against William F. Hoppe or entering him in handicaps line billiard tournaments in which he will play at scratch, Maurice Daly has arranged to bring Firmin Cassignol, recognized as the champion billiard player of France, to this country.

Cassignol has announced by a cable message that he will leave Bordeaux, December 4, on the steamer Espanne and will be in New York on December 11 or 12.

As an artistic manipulator of ivory spheres on a billiard table Cassignol has no superior, perhaps no equal. His status as a match or tournament player remains to be determined.

Yundance, the assessor refused to hand the man over to the Arsenal authorities and ordered him sent back to the French to serve his sentence in the Concession.

Demand Punitive Expedition

The following reports are taken from the Chinese papers in Shanghai: The Eastern Times reports that on December 25, in the Tschanchuan, Liang Shih-yi said that Yunnan affairs are the most important question of the moment. Wang Yur-chuan moved that Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng, the Chiangchun and the Civil Governor of Yunnan respectively, have on the pretext of diplomatic affairs of China, caused the rising and therefore a punitive expedition should be sent and a petition should be sent to the Government to that effect.

Hu Chun moved to require the Foreign Office to explain the diplomatic relations. Tsao Ju-lin, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, reported about the advice of the foreign powers and said that lately the Japanese Minister stated that Japan would not interfere with the internal affairs of China.

Lo Ta-sheng asked whether the proposal of Great Britain and Russia to China to join the Entente powers was conditional on the recognition of the monarchy.

Tsao Ju-lin reported that, as the matter is irrelevant, he could not make any statement about it.

Liang Shih-yi then proposed that all the provinces should be notified about the non-interference of the powers.

Hsieh Kwang-wu said that a punitive expedition should be organised.

General Yin Chang stated that the matter should be strictly and speedily dealt with as it is the most important step for the establishment of the monarchy.

Yin Chang, Liang Shih-yi, Wang Yin-chang, Yang Tu and Chen Mao-tung were then nominated to draft the petition to the Government. At 5 p.m. the petition was drafted enumerating three crimes of Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng and asking the Government to send a punitive expedition to Yunnan.

Neighbors Threaten Yunnan

The Asiatic Daily News says that the Chiangchuns of Hunan, Szechuan, Kweichow and Kwangsi have wired to Yunnan to cancel its declaration of independence or they will jointly attack Yunnan.

The China Times reports:—According to a telegram alleged to have been received by the British Legation from the British Consul at Changsha, the order was disturbed in Changsha but the cause is not known.

It is reported that the chief of the telegraph office at Chengtu in Szechuan has fled.

The Japanese are following with keen interest the development of the monarchy problem. Reports from Japanese organs on the affairs of China are given below.

A delayed despatch from Tokio to the Eastern News Agency says that, as the troubles in South China are extending, the Japanese Government ordered Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, on December 25, unofficially to enquire into the actual state of affairs and the attitude of the Peking Government.

The Chinese authorities are reported to have replied that the population of the provinces of Yunnan is not dense and the strength of the troops there is weak and there-

fore there is nothing to fear and if the joint forces now in Hunan, Kweichow and Kwangsi are sent to suppress Yunnan the Chinese Government believes the disturbance may be easily suppressed.

It is understood that Japan will watch the progress of events and the measures to be taken by the Peking Government.

However it is expected that the five powers will sooner or later take diplomatic steps as it is quite clear that the troubles could not be suppressed so soon as the Chinese authorities assert.

Japanese Ask Explanations

Public opinion in Japan is demanding that the Japanese authorities to require explanations in view of the declarations of President Yuan Shih-kai and those of the five powers to have vigilance in China.

The Peking correspondent of the same organ says that on the 27th and 28th instant about 3,500 infantry men and 24 guns of the 7th and 10th Divisions were despatched to the south via the Peking-Hankow railway.

The Chiangchun of Yunnan has organised a Republican Government under Tseng Chun-hsuan as President and it will be notified in China and abroad.

Peking reports in the Shanghai Nippo say that the Government, seeing the serious situation in Yunnan and the South Western provinces, ordered on the 29th December mobilization of the troops in Tientsin and Pao-tung.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the State Secretary, paid a visit to the British and the French Ministers on December 29 about the use of the Yunnan railway for Chinese troops.

Tang Chi-yao, the Chiangchun and Jen Ko-cheng, the Civil Governor of Yunnan, have been dismissed, and General Chang Tae-cheng has been appointed the Civil Governor of Yunnan.

A Tokio despatch to the Shanghai Nchinichi Shimbun says that according to the reports in certain quarters, in Kweichow there are two parties, pro-Yuan and anti-Yuan and the actual attitude of the province is not known. The province of Kwangsi has decided to join Yunnan but owing to the want of arms and ammunition the rising seems to be delayed.

As Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiangchun of Kwangtung, has a hostage in Peking, his attitude is not clear.

## 1916 Calendars

The new calendar of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is so large that the figure of the little Japanese beauty on it is almost life size. The beauty in question is in the stateroom of one of the company's steamers. The firm is also distributing a map showing the routes of its ships to the Far East.

The Japan-China Steamship Company's new calendar also displays a Japanese belle. She is on the deck of a steamer, peering out from behind a life belt. Much sympathy should be felt for the husband or father of this girl as it must have put a decided dent in his bank roll to pay for the magnificent kimono she is wearing.

Caldbeck, Macgregor and Company are distributing one of the most artistic calendars of the season. There is no printing on the face of the production, which shows the profile head of a beautiful girl with violets in her hair.

The Weeks and Company, Ltd., calendar for 1916 is the sort that you don't give away because you want to hang it in your office. It is one of the serviceable, old fashioned sort that thinks the province of a calendar is to tell you what day of the month it is.

The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., has issued a tasty calendar for the New Year. The brilliant colors are harmoniously blended. An eagle crouched for flight is shown in a circle as a centerpiece for the whole.

## News Brevities

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock there will be a New Year's service at the International Institute. It is to be a testimony meeting. Each one, whatever his religion, is invited to express in a few words a desire or hope for the new year. Any foreigners who care to attend will be heartily welcomed.

Prior to the meeting the Museum as usual will be open.

Sir and Lady Ho Tung arrived

December 31, 1915.

## Commanding British Forces in Servia



Lt. GEN. SIR BRYAN MAHON.

Commanding the British forces aiding the Servians against the Teuton and Bulgar invaders is Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon, who gained distinction as a leader of the expedition that relieved Mafeking in the Boer War. Gen. Mahon is one of the ablest strategists of the British army.

yesterday from Tsingtao by the I.C.s. Lienhsing.

Mr. Charles Dufour, of Shanghai, who has been fighting at the front with the 5th company, Colonial Infantry, has been decorated by the French for bravery in action. He was presented with the Croix de Guerre a l'ordre du corps d'armes, the second highest order of the Croix de Guerre, was awarded recently during heavy fighting in the Argonne. Corporal L. A. Dufour, a brother, was also decorated recently with the Ordre d'Armenie for gallantry displayed at the Dardanelles.

Mr. F. R. Pendleton, travelling representative of the world-famous Studebaker Corporation, will arrive today, by the T.K.K., as Shinyo Maru. He will spend a few hours in Shanghai on his way back to the factory at Detroit, where he will make himself acquainted with the latest developments of the Studebaker motor-car industry. Mr. Pendleton will shortly open a large branch of the corporation in Manila, which will handle car parts and act as distributing center for the famous Studebaker cars.

Major Moraat writes in his weekly survey: "The enemies of Germany, who have frequently been defeated by her, are not able to strain every nerve when the finish arrives. They try to use tricks."

"So are the figures of Lord Derby, which Asquith refuses to publish, a trick. The number of indispensable persons is larger than the number of men ready to fight. The military service has not been introduced."

"The speech of Lloyd George contains but a reference to the organization. The preparation for victory is extremely difficult for Britain, if not impossible. France cannot hold out much longer. Her losses are very heavy; they squander their best forces."

"The complaints about the railway service and the conditions of trade and commerce are increasing. The price of victuals and the desolation of public life, which was sparkling formerly, indicate deep dissatisfaction in France which is comparable to a race-horse which strains its last forces for the finish, but the flanks of which tremble."

The Berne Tagblatt criticizes the French press bureau, which issues telegrams from Berne in order to mislead French public opinion about the state of affairs in Germany. The Swiss paper says: "They would better leave us alone and date their reports from Paris, where they are really made."

## RUSSIANS MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS IN BESSARABIA

Attack in Dense Masses But  
Austrians Drive Them Back  
With Heavy Losses

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian report. Vienna, December 28.—Russian theater.—Strong Russian attacks on the Bessarabian front and north-east of Zaleszyki, on the Dniester, have been repulsed. Special efforts have been made by the Russians in the district between the Pruth and the forest north of Toporoz.

After heavy artillery preparation, the infantry attacked in mass, 15 to 16 lines thick. The Austro-Hungarian losses were small, while the enemy suffered most heavily. During the night, everything was quiet.

Italian theater.—The artillery continues active on the Tyrolean frontier.

Balkan theater.—The Montenegrins persecuted by the Austro-Hungarians, are retreating from Ounonsye to Biyoca. Near Kovaren, a very modern Montenegrin cannon that had been buried were unearthed.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The Deutsche Ueberseeleidenschaft reports: A member of the staff of Wolff's Agency has interviewed Professor Lang, who organized the hospital trains donated by Holland to the Central Powers. Professor Lang said: "These trains are the best answer to the anti-German propaganda of the Telegraaf." He further stated that the idea to donate these trains aroused great enthusiasm in Holland. The necessary sums were immediately subscribed. The trains are splendidly equipped. Each one is accompanied by 6 physicians and a dentist. One special train with necessary materials will be sent next week.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turkish Post Office has announced that money orders will be accepted in future for Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia, beginning from February 1916.

A train with soldiers on furlough jumped from the track near the station of Bentschen, in Posen. Eighteen soldiers were killed and 47 wounded.

Major Moraat writes in his weekly survey: "The enemies of Germany, who have frequently been defeated by her, are not able to strain every nerve when the finish arrives. They try to use tricks."

"So are the figures of Lord Derby, which Asquith refuses to publish, a trick. The number of indispensable persons is larger than the number of men ready to fight. The military service has not been introduced."

"The speech of Lloyd George contains but a reference to the organization. The preparation for victory is extremely difficult for Britain, if not impossible. France cannot hold out much longer. Her losses are very heavy; they squander their best forces."

"The complaints about the railway service and the conditions of trade and commerce are increasing. The price of victuals and the desolation of public life, which was sparkling formerly, indicate deep dissatisfaction in France which is comparable to a race-horse which strains its last forces for the finish, but the flanks of which tremble."

The Berne Tagblatt criticizes the French press bureau, which issues telegrams from Berne in order to mislead French public opinion about the state of affairs in Germany. The Swiss paper says: "They would better leave us alone and date their reports from Paris, where they are really made."

## ST. JOHN'S MEN MEET

St. John's men gathered for a dinner last night at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Among the many prominent members present were Hon. T. T. Wong, Director of the Chinese Students in America, Messrs. David Z. T. Yui and D. Y. Ling of the National Y.M.C.A., Mr. D. S. Woo of the Taiwan Bank, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu of St. John's Faculty, Mr. S. C. Chu of the Shanghai Nanking R. R., and Dr. W. S. New.

Mr. S. K. Tsoo, as Chairman, introduced Mr. T. T. Wong, who was the principal speaker of the evening. After Mr. Wong's speech, a discussion about the Cooper Memorial Fund came up. The evening concluded with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. E. S. Tsui, Y. S. Chou and D. S. Woo were elected President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively.



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## 2,000 FROM THE 'WEST POINT OF FRANCE' SLAIN

St. Cyr Graduates, with Spirit Of D'Artagnan, Charged To Death Wearing Plumes

THOUSANDS ARE WOUNDED

Officers Sing as They Lead Daring Attacks—Many Win Cross

Saint Cyr, France, Nov. 17.—Saint Cyr, the West Point of France, made heavy sacrifices to the country in the first year of the war. Nearly 2,000 of its graduates were killed, including 237 of the 2,000 cadets of the classes of 1914 and 1915.

Thirty of these young officers were decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, nearly 700 of them were cited in orders of the day and more than 500 were wounded. Altogether, more Saint Cyr men perished on the battlefields of Morhange, Charleroi, the Marne, the Aisne and in the Vosges than were killed in the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, Jena, Wagram, Montmirail and Waterloo.

Nearly as many died on the field of honor from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, as had previously fallen from the date of the birth of the academy in 1802.

On July 20, 1914, the class of 1915 was drawn up in the spacious court of Louis XV., and with impressive ceremonies entered upon its military career under the name of Croix du Drapeau (Cross of the Flag), each class at Saint Cyr always receiving at the time of its promotion a distinctive name.

Jean Allard Meus, the poet of the class, recited a patriotic poem, his only contribution to literature, but one that will make his name enduring. When he had finished reading his inspiring lines a voice cried out from among the exalted thousand young patriots.

"Swear, all of us, that when we go into action it will be in full uniform, with white gloves and plume flying in our shakos."

A thousand voices blended in one reply:

"We swear it."

### Gallant Spirit Lines

Some war correspondents have thought to have discovered some d'Artagnan's among the French soldiers at the front. With the cadets of Saint Cyr, the spirit of Cyrano de Bergerac and the cadets of Cuscigne may surely be said to live again.

The soldier poet, Jean Allard Meus, kept the oath that he had taken. He went into action in full uniform, the most conspicuous target of all, leading his section to the assault and was one of the first to fall.

On August 22, at Charleroi, Second Lieutenant de Fayolle, of the class of the "Croix du Drapeau," received his baptism of fire. Under a furious shelling by the German artillery his men hesitated. Lieutenant de Fayolle turned to encourage them, but perceived that, though he had kept his vow to go into the fight with his white gloves, he had forgotten his red and white plume.

Immediately drawing it out of his knapsack, he stuck it into his shako and the section, electrified by his example, rushed forward.

"You are going to get yourself killed, Lieutenant," cried a corporal.

"Forward! Forward!" was the young soldier's reply as he bounded forward at the head of his men. A few minutes later he lay inanimate on the Charleroi battlefield with a bullet-hole in his forehead directly underneath the red and white plume.

Lieutenant de Castelnau was a member of the "Montmirail" class. He, with his section, held the enemy in check half a day, and at the very moment when he had succeeded in throwing them back received his death wound.

**French Joyously Brave**

"He had a noble end," was the

**POST CARDS** Largest selection and lowest prices in town.

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## Odd Rings Made from Shells by French in Trenches



New York, Nov. 27.—On exhibition now in New York are a few hundred rings made by the French soldiers in the trenches. The rings are made from the exploded shells, and have been carved and designed by the soldiers in their "idle moments."

After the first battle, desirous of securing souvenirs of the war, the soldiers found on the field of battle the fuses of the German shells. These are generally made of a aluminum ring which spans that part of the fuse known as the "masselotte." These, approximately the size of a man's finger, were the first trinkets of the trenches, and were simple bands which fitted

only the larger fingers of the men.

Later when they wanted to make rings smaller in diameter they melted the metal of the fuse in a camp spoon of steel and poured it into little molds of convenient size.

Here again the ingenuity of the men, in spite of the lack of materials showed itself. The metal was melted in steel spoons, which soon became known as the "foundries of the trenches" over a wood fire, blown to a heat through a bayonet scabbard through which a hole had been pierced.

Always wishing to make the rings better, they carved them with their knives. Some sought to encrust them

with bits of copper. This was sometimes hammered into the aluminum and again inlaid.

The men who made these rings are of all classes. Some of them are jewellers. It is remarkable how they turn out such delicate work under the conditions and lacking proper tools and materials. The rings, however, retain all the charm of primitive art.

When there is a dearth of fuses the men wait impatiently for a German bombardment, and then when a shell strikes the soldiers run to the spot to search for the necessary fuses to resume the work on their rings.

comment made by his father, General Curier de Castelnau, on being informed of his death.

The story is told of a second lieutenant of the class of 1914 who was leading his section on the line of the Yser in junction with the Belgian troops, without apparent consciousness of a great danger he was running into.

"Where are you going like that, lieutenant?" asked an officer of King Albert's staff.

"As far as the Vistula, commandant; the Russians are calling for us, was the reply.

"How I wish the world could have heard my men laugh behind him as if they were deaf to the screeching of bullets all around," said the Belgian officer. "And how I would love to command French troops," he added.

"Why?" some one asked, "are they braver than others?"

"No, it is not that; the others are quite as brave, not only the French soldiers are joyously brave."

The 475 young men accepted at Saint Cyr, but who were still in their year's service with the regiment before entering, were also promoted second lieutenants, and ninety-one of them have been killed, while the proportion of wounded and honors are about the same as in the other classes.

Saint Cyr altogether has furnished the French army 1,850 generals, 31,323 officers, the first of whom to die for his country at the battle of Wagram. Four Saint Cyriens became Marshals of France: Pelissier, Canrobert, McMahon and Forez, while it has the honor of having graduated one king—Peter of Servia.

### Joffre Removes Ten More Of His Generals

*PUTS IN THEIR PLACES YOUNGER OFFICERS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES*

Paris, November 27.—The constant efforts of Gen. Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, to keep the higher commands in the charge of men of proved vigor and initiative are exemplified once more by an announcement in the official journal that seven division generals and three brigadier generals have been transferred to the reserves.

Their places have been given to younger men who have distinguished themselves in recent operations. Among the officers retired are Gen. A. M. B. Drude and Gen. De Mas Latrie.

Gen. Drude came into prominence at the time of the Moroccan crisis between Germany and France in 1907. At that time he was commander of the French troops in Morocco. A large part of his life has been spent in the colonies. He is sixty-four years old.

Gen. De Mas Latrie before the war was commander of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

### GERMANY CAN AFFORD TO LOSE GREECE NOW, NOTED GERMANS THINK

*DECLARATION AGAINST ENTENTE, ON OTHER HAND, WOULD BE FATAL TO BRITISH*

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### "The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



emphasized that we are prepared for all military eventualities.

"As to the attitude of the entente allies toward Greece, there are hardly words severe enough to express our indignation or to characterize the bulldozing tactics by which the allies expect to drive a weak nation into war against her will.

"By starving her and threatening to bombard her ports, these self-styled 'defenders of small nations' are showing their true colors."

By Maximilian Harden

*Foremost German Editor*

All depends on which side will have the bigger army available. If Kitchener succeeds in assembling a large force in Greece, that country will not attack the allies.

If Greece should decide in favor of the allies the task of the Central Powers would become more difficult, for Rumania might in that way be coaxed into the allies' fold. But this could not change the final result, for the German General Staff has plans prepared to overcome all these obstacles should the necessity arise.

By Major Morath

*Eminent Military Critic*

Greece will try her utmost to wriggle out of the difficult position created by the entente without going to war either way.

But Greece will disarm the Servian troops crossing her border. If she should not do this, the Central Powers could consider it a casus belli.

It is my belief that, had she so desired, Greece would have decided in favor of the entente long ago.

Greece's entrance into the war might have had important results four weeks ago, but it is of no material consequence now.

If Greece joins the Central Powers, she will be compelled to demand the withdrawal of the entente troops from Salonika. Greece has now an army of half a million men, and would be able without help to make her demands effective.

Greece, by joining the Central Powers, would make England's loss of prestige in the Balkans final.

Her action would also drive Rumania

into the arms of the Central Powers and release the English and Turkish troops now waging the Greek frontier.

On the other hand, the allies would destroy Greek commerce and close Greek ports.

Should Greece go with the entente it could no longer save Servia. Our allies and Bulgaria's would have to fight against the army around Sanok, but the road to Constantinople would still be kept open.

By Captain Persus

*Leading German Naval Authority*

The Greek Government is in an extremely difficult position. The military and diplomatic successes of the Central Powers are undoubtedly weighing heavily with the King and his Ministers in forming a decision.

On the other hand, the Greek cities

are open to attack from the sea by the allied fleet, as there are no fortifications of any importance.

The Greek fleet would not count, comprising as it does only two former American cruisers, one armored cruiser and some small vessels. Greece has only two submarines.

In case of deciding against the allies, Greece would have to sacrifice her harbor cities, including Athens. For myself, I cannot judge whether the Greek Government is prepared to make such sacrifices.

However, the allies' troops now landed at Salonika would be a valuable pawn in the hands of Greece should she declare war against the allies. These troops could be held as hostages.

My opinion is that Greece will continue neutral.

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## Russia Begins New Offensive In Bukhovina; 40-Mile Front

Big Battles in Progress North of Rumania; Operations Favor Them; Forming Fresh Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, December 30.—Russia's new stroke just inside the Bukhovina seems to indicate a considerable offensive along a 40-mile front. At present, big battles are raging northward of Rumania, the Russians opening their attack with intense bombardments followed by massed infantry attacks between the River Pruth and a point northward of the Dniester. Up to the present, the operations have been in favor of the Russians.

Meanwhile, the new Russian army for the Spring is being rapidly formed and will be completely equipped in a few weeks.

Petrograd, December 30.—The official communiqué issued yesterday mentioned only minor encounters on the different frontiers, in which the Germans got the worst of it.

Since the reported removal of the majority of the German and Austrian forces from the Balkan front and the rumors that a part has been sent to re-inforce the Galician front, the operations on the latter front during the last few weeks have gradually developed. The official reports issued yesterday and today emphasise this development.

The engagements are extending over a wide front south of the River Pruth and in Galicia and in places are assuming a fierce character. The military authorities state that, while the fighting is still of the character of separate engagements, the dimension and importance of these is increasing.

### Russian Have Initiative

The laconic official information that "fighting is proceeding" gives no indication as to which side assumed the offensive. The German and Austrian official reports during the last few days, in their references to Russian attacks on the Bessarabian front and at Rarache, Charotorsk and Kolka, suggest that the initiative is in the hands of the Russians.

Peking, Dec. 28.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated December 26, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The situation is unchanged. In the region westward of Lake Boginskoe, one of our units, having got to the rear of the enemy lines, with the bayonet ejected a German half-company from the village of Voinivn, captured an officer, several men and a machine-grenade.

The following official communiques from Petrograd have been delayed in transmission: December 9.—At several places on the Riga front, our artillery successfully engaged the enemy batteries and silenced them. Southward of Ikskul, the Germans bombarded our trenches with asphyxiating gas shells. On the Dvinsk front, parties of Germans repeatedly attempted to come out of their trenches, but were driven back by our rifle-fire.

The Caucasian front.—The situation is unchanged. December 10.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front. Near Shumsk, eastward of Kremennetz, an Austrian aeroplane descended in our lines.

The Caucasian front.—In Turkey the situation is unchanged.

In Persia, midway between Teheran and Hamadan, our troops defeated a German-Turkish detachment, consisting of several thousand Persian gendarmes, who had mutinied and armed bands, with artillery and machine-guns. The enemy, having been ejected from a series of positions and having suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded, fled.

December 12.—The situation is unchanged along the whole front. On December 10, the enemy assumed the offensive from the region of Kupchino, on the Syrya, westward of Tarnopol. They were repulsed and retired to their trenches.

**Sink Turk Gunboats**

The Black Sea.—On December 10, at the island of Kefken, eastward of the Bosphorus, three of our destroyers, after an artillery engagement, sank two Turkish gunboats. We sustained no losses. Our destroyers also sank a large sailing vessel.

The Caucasian front.—On the road to Hamadan, our troops, during the pursuit of the German-Turkish detachment which they had defeated the day before, stormed a fortified enemy position in the Pass of Sultan-Boulak.

December 13.—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front.—In Galicia, on the River Syrya, in the region of the villages of Marlianka, Iusefovka and Beniava, south-westward of Tarnopol, small enemy detachments assumed the

## French Billiard Champion to U.S.



FIRMAN CASSIGNOL.

New York, Nov. 27.—With a view to matching him against William F. Hoppe or entering him in handicapped line billiard tournaments in which he will play at scratch, Maurice Daly has arranged to bring Firman Cassignol, recognized as the champion billiard player of France, to this country.

Cassignol has announced by a cable message that he will leave Bordeaux, December 4, on the steamer Espagne and will be in New York on December 11 or 12.

As an artistic manipulator of ivory spheres on a billiard table Cassignol has no superior, perhaps no equal. His status as a match or tournament player remains to be determined.

Yenne, the assessor refused to hand the man over to the Arsenal authorities and ordered him sent back to the French to serve his sentence in the Concession.

### Demand Punitive Expedition

The following reports are taken from the Chinese papers in Shanghai:

The Eastern Times reports that on December 25, in the Tschanchuan, Liang Shih-yi said that Yunnan affairs are the most important question of the moment. Wang Yur-chuan moved that Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng, the Chiangchun and the Civil Governor of Yunnan respectively, have on the pretext of diplomatic affairs of China, caused the rising and therefore a punitive expedition should be sent and a petition should be sent to the Government to that effect.

Hu Chun moved to require the Foreign Office to explain the diplomatic relations. Tsao Ju-lin, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, reported about the advice of the foreign powers and said that lately the Japanese Minister stated that Japan would not interfere with the internal affairs of China.

Lo Ta-sheng asked whether the proposal of Great Britain and Russia to China to join the Entente powers was conditional on the recognition of the monarchy.

Tsao Ju-lin reported that, as the matter is irrelevant, he could not make any statement about it.

Liang Shih-yi then proposed that all the provinces should be notified about the non-interference of the powers.

Hsieh Kwang-wu said that a punitive expedition should be organized.

General Yin Chang stated that the matter should be strictly and speedily dealt with as it is the most important step for the establishment of the monarchy.

Yin Chang, Liang Shih-yi, Wang Yung-chuan, Yang Tu and Chen Mao-ting were then nominated to draft the petition to the Government. At 5 p.m. the petition was drafted enumerating three crimes of Tang Chi-yao and Jen Ko-cheng and asking the Government to send a punitive expedition to Yunnan.

**Neighbors Threaten Yunnan**

The Asiatic Daily News says that the Chiangchun of Hunan, Szechuan, Kweichow and Kwangsi have wired to Yunnan to cancel its declaration of independence or they will jointly attack Yunnan.

The China Times reports:—According to a telegram alleged to have been received by the British Legation from the British Consul at Changsha, order has been disturbed in Changsha but the cause is not known.

It is reported that the chief of the telegraph office at Chengtu in Szechuan has fled.

The Japanese are following with keen interest the development of the monarchy problem. Reports from Japanese organs on the affairs of China are given below.

A delayed despatch from Tokio to the Eastern News Agency says that, as the troubles in South China are extending, the Japanese Government ordered Mr. Hikoki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, on December 25, unofficially to enquire into the actual state of affairs and the attitude of the Peking Government.

The Chinese authorities are reported to have replied that the population of the province of Yunnan is not dense and the strength of the troops there is weak and there-

fore there is nothing to fear and if the joint forces now in Human, Kweichow and Kwangsi are sent to suppress Yunnan the Chinese Government believes the disturbance may be easily suppressed.

It is understood that Japan will watch the progress of events and the measures to be taken by the Peking Government.

However it is expected that the five powers will sooner or later take diplomatic steps as it is quite clear that the troubles could not be suppressed so soon as the Chinese authorities assert.

### Japanese Ask Explanations

Public opinion in Japan is demanding that the Japanese authorities to require explanations in view of the declarations of President Yuan Shikai and those of the five powers to have vigilance in China.

The Peking correspondent of the same organ says that on the 27th and 28th instant about 3,500 infantry men and 24 guns of the 7th and 10th Divisions were despatched to the south via the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The Chiangchun of Yunnan has organised a Republican Government under Tseng Chun-hsuan as President and it will be notified in China and abroad.

Peking reports, in the Shanghai Nippo, say that the Government, seeing the serious situation in Yunnan and the South Western provinces, ordered on the 29th December mobilization of the troops in Tientsin and Pao-tung.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the State Secretary, paid a visit to the British and the French Ministers on December 29 about the use of the Yunnan Railway for Chinese troops. Tang Chi-yao, the Chiangchun and Jen Ko-cheng, the Civil Governor of Yunnan, have been dismissed, and General Chang Tse-cheng has been appointed the Civil Governor of Yunnan.

A Tokio despatch to the Shanghai Nippo says that according to the reports in certain quarters, in Kweichow there are two parties, pro-Yuan and anti-Yuan and the actual attitude of the province is not known. The province of Kwangsi has decided to join Yunnan but owing to the want of arms and ammunition the rising seems to be

## Commanding British Forces in Servia



Lt. GEN. SIR BRYAN T. MAHON.

Commanding the British forces aiding the Servians against the Truton and Bulgarian invaders is Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon, who gained distinction as a leader of the expedition that relieved Maekong in the Boer War. Gen. Mahon is one of the ablest strategists of the British army.

yesterday from Tsingtau by the I.C.S. Lienshing.

Mr. Charles Dufour, of Shanghai, who has been fighting at the front with the 6th company, Colonial Infantry, has been decorated by the French for bravery in action. He was presented with the Croix de Guerre a l'ordre du corps d'armee, the second highest order of the Croix de Guerre. Mr. Dufour was wounded recently during heavy fighting in the Argonne. Corporal L. A. Dufour, a brother, was also decorated recently with the Ordre d'Arme for gallantry displayed at the Dardanelles.

As Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiangchun of Kwangtung, has a hostage in Peking, his attitude is not clear.

## 1916 Calendars

The new calendar of the Osaka Shosen Kaihwa is so large that the figure of the little Japanese beauty on it is almost life size. The beauty in question is in the statuette of one of the company's steamers. The firm is also distributing a map showing the routes of its lines in the Far East.

The Japan-China Steamship Company's new calendar also displays a Japanese belle. She is on the deck of a steamer, peering out from behind a life belt. Much sympathy should be felt for the husband or father of this girl as it must have put a decided dent in his bank roll to pay for the magnificent kimono she is wearing.

Caldbeck, Macgregor and Company are distributing one of the most artistic calendars of the season. There is no printing on the face of the production, which shows the profile head of a beautiful girl with violet in her hair.

The Weeks and Company, Ltd., calendar for 1916 is the sort that you don't give away because you want to hang it in your office. It is one of the serviceable, old fashioned sort that thinks the province of a calendar is to tell you what day of the month it is.

The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., has issued a tasty calendar for the New Year. The brilliant colors are harmoniously blended. An eagle crouched for flight is shown in a circle as a centerpiece for the whole.

## News Brevities

Tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock there will be a New Year's service at the International Institute. It is to be a testimony meeting. Each one, whatever his religion, is invited to express in a few words a desire or hope for the new year. Any foreigners who care to attend will be heartily welcomed. Prior to the meeting the Museum as usual will be open.

Sir and Lady Ho Tung arrived

## RUSSIANS MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS IN BESSARABIA

Attack in Dense Masses But Austrians Drive Them Back With Heavy Losses

### (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, December 28.—Russian theater.—Strong Russian attacks on the Bessarabian front and northeast of Zaleszyki, on the Dniester, have been repulsed. Special efforts have been made by the Russians in the district between the Pruth and the forest north of Toporutz.

After heavy artillery preparation, the infantry attacked in mass, 15 to 16 lines thick. The Austro-Hungarian losses were small, while the enemy suffered most heavily. During the night, everything was quiet.

Italian theater.—The artillery continues active on the Tyrolean frontier.

Balkan theater.—The Montenegrins, persecuted by the Austro-Hungarians, are retreating from Ounonsyve to Bliyoch. Near Kovaren, 3 very modern Montenegrin cannon that had been buried were unearthed.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The Deutsche Ueberseidienst reports: A member of the staff of Wolff's Agency has interviewed Professor Lang, who organized the hospital trains donated by Holland to the Central Powers. Professor Lang said: "These trains are the best answer to the anti-German propaganda of the Telegraf." He further stated that the idea to donate these trains aroused great enthusiasm in Holland. The necessary sums were immediately subscribed. The trains are splendidly equipped. Each one is accompanied by 6 physicians and a dentist. One special train with necessary materials will be sent next week.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turkish Post Office has announced that money orders will be accepted in future for Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia, beginning from February 1, 1916.

A train with soldiers on furlough jumped from the track near the station of Bentschen, in Posen. Eighteen soldiers were killed and 47 wounded.

Major Morath writes in his weekly survey: "The enemies of Germany, who have frequently been defeated by her, are not able to strain every nerve when the finish arrives. They try to use tricks."

"So are the figures of Lord Derby, which Asquith refuses to publish, a trick. The number of indispensable persons is larger than the number of men ready to fight. The military service has not been introduced.

"The speech of Lloyd George contains but a reference to the organization. The preparation for victory is extremely difficult for Britain, if not impossible. France cannot hold out much longer. Her losses are very heavy; they squander their best forces.

"The complaints about the railway service and the conditions of trade and commerce are increasing. The price of victuals and the desolation of public life, which was sparkling formerly, indicate deep dissatisfaction in France which is comparable to a race-horse which strains its last forces for the finish, but the flanks of which tremble."

The Berner Tageblatt criticizes the French press bureau, which issues telegrams from Berne in order to mislead French public opinion about the state of affairs in Germany. The Swiss paper says: "They would better leave us alone and date their reports from Paris, where they are really made."

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Mr. S. K. Tsoo, as Chairman, introduced Mr. T. T. Wong, who was the principal speaker of the evening. After Mr. Wong's speech, a discussion about the Cooper Memorial Fund came up. The evening concluded with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. E. S. Tsoo, Y. S. Chuck and D. S. Woo were elected President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively.



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**St. Cyr Graduates, with Spirit Of D'Artagnan, Charged To Death Wearing Plumes**

**THOUSANDS ARE WOUNDED**

**Officers Sing as They Lead Daring Attacks—Many Win Cross**

**Saint Cyr, France, Nov. 17.—Saint Cyr, the West Point of France, made heavy sacrifices to the country in the first year of the war. Nearly 2,000 of its graduates were killed, including 287 of the 2,000 cadets of the classes of 1914 and 1915.**

**Thirty of these young officers were decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, nearly 700 of them were cited in orders of the day and more than 500 were wounded. Altogether, more Saint Cyr men perished on the battlefields of Morhange, Charleroi, the Marne, the Aisne and in the Vosges than were killed in the battles of Montmirail, Elyau, Jena, Wagram, Montmirail and Waterloo.**

**Nearly as many died on the field of honor from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, as had previously fallen from the date of the birth of the academy in 1802.**

**On July 20, 1914, the class of 1915 was drawn up in the spacious court of Louis XV, and with impressive ceremonies entered upon its military career under the name of Croix du Drapeau (Cross of the Flag), each class at Saint Cyr always receiving at the time of its promotion a distinctive name.**

**Jean Allard Meus, the poet of the class, recited a patriotic poem, his only contribution to literature, but one that will make his name enduring. When he had finished reading his inspiring lines a voice cried out from among the exalted thousand young patriots.**

**"Swear, all of us, that when we go into action it will be in full uniform, with white gloves and plume flying in our shako."**

**A thousand voices blended in one reply:**

**"We swear it."**

**Gallant Spirit Lines**

**Some war correspondents have thought to have discovered some d'Artagnan's among the French soldiers at the front. With the cadets of Saint Cyr, the spirit of Cyrano de Bergerac and the cadets of Cascagne may surely be said to live again.**

**The soldier poet, Jean Allard Meus, kept the oath that he had taken. He went into action in full uniform, the most conspicuous target of all, leading his section to the assault and was one of the first to fall.**

**On August 22, at Charleroi, Second Lieutenant de Fayolle, of the class of the "Croix du Drapeau," received his baptism of fire. Under a furious shelling by the German artillery his men hesitated. Lieutenant de Fayolle turned to encourage them, but perceived that, though he had kept his vow to go into the fight with his white gloves, he had forgotten his red and white plume.**

**Immediately drawing it out of his knapsack, he stuck it into his shako and the section, electrified by his example, rushed forward.**

**"You are going to get yourself killed, Lieutenant," cried a corporal.**

**"Forward! Forward!" was the young soldier's reply as he bounded forward at the head of his men. A few minutes later he lay inanimate on the Charleroi battlefield directly underneath the red and white plume.**

**Lieutenant de Castelnau was a member of the "Montmirail" class. He, with his section, held the enemy in check half a day, and at the very moment when he had succeeded in throwing them back received his death wound.**

**French Joyously Brave**

**"He had a noble end," was the**

**comment made by his father, General Curier de Castelnau, on being informed of his death.**

**The story is told of a second lieutenant of the class of 1914 who was leading his section on the line of the Yser in junction with the Belgian troops, without apparent consciousness of a great danger he was running into.**

**Odd Rings Made from Shells by French in Trenches**



**emphasized that we are prepared for all military eventualities.**

**"As to the attitude of the entente allies toward Greece, there are hardly words severe enough to express our indignation or to characterize the bulldozing tactics by which the allies expect to drive a weak nation into war against her will.**

**"By starving her and threatening to bombard her ports, these self-styled 'defenders of small nations' are showing their true colors."**

**By Maximilian Harden**

**Foremost German Editor**

**All depends on which side will have the bigger army available. If Kitchener succeeds in assembling a large force in Greece, that country will not attack the allies.**

**If Greece should decide in favor of the allies the task of the Central Powers would become more difficult, for Rumania might in that way be coaxed into the allies' fold. But this could not change the final result, for the German General Staff has plans prepared to overcome all these obstacles should the necessity arise.**

**By Major Morath**

**Eminent Military Critic**

**Greece will try her utmost to wriggle out of the difficult position created by the entente without going to war either way.**

**But Greece will disarm the Servian troops across her border. If she should not do this, the Central Powers could consider it a casus belli.**

**It is my belief that, had she so desired, Greece would have decided in favor of the entente long ago.**

**Greece's entrance into the war might have had important results four weeks ago, but it is of no material consequence now.**

**If Greece joins the Central Powers, she will be compelled to demand the withdrawal of the entente troops from Salonika. Greece has now an army of half a million men, and would be able without help to make her demands effective.**

**Greece, by joining the Central Powers, would make England's loss of prestige in the Balkans final.**

**Her action would also drive Rumania**

**into the arms of the Central Powers and release the Entente and Turkish troops now holding the Greek frontier.**

**On the other hand, the allies would destroy Greek commerce and close Greek ports.**

**Should Greece go with the entente it could no longer save Servia. Our armies and Bulgaria's would have to fight against the army around Samo-niki, but the road to Constantinople would still be kept open.**

**By Captain Persus**

**Leading German Naval Authority**

**The Greek Government is in an extremely difficult position. The military and diplomatic successes of the Central Powers are undoubtedly**

**weighing heavily with the King and his Ministers in forming a decision.**

**On the other hand, the Greek cities**

**are open to attack from the sea by the allied fleet, as there are no fortifications of any importance.**

**The Greek fleet would not count, comprising as it does only two former American cruisers, one armored cruiser and some small vessels. Greece has only two submarines.**

**In case of deciding against the allies, Greece would have to sacrifice her harbor cities, including Athens. For myself, I cannot judge whether the Greek Government is prepared to make such sacrifices.**

**However, the allies' troops now landed at Salonika would be a valuable pawn in the hands of Greece should she declare war against the allies. These troops could be held as**

**My opinion is that Greece will continue neutral.**

**SILBERMAN**

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**Joffre Removes Ten More Of His Generals**

**Puts in Their Places Younger Officers Who Have Distinguished Themselves**

**GERMANY CAN AFFORD TO LOSE GREECE NOW, NOTED GERMANS THINK**

**Declaration Against Entente, On Other Hand, Would Be Fatal to British**

**Paris, November 27.—The constant efforts of Gen. Joffre, the French Commander-in-Chief, to keep the higher commands in the charge of men of proved vigor and initiative are exemplified once more by an announcement in the official journal that seven division generals and three brigadier generals have been transferred to the**

**men who made these rings are of all classes. Some of them are jewellers. It is remarkable how they turn out such delicate work under the conditions and lacking proper tools and materials. The rings, however, retain all the charm of primitive art.**

**When there is a dearth of fuses the men wait impatiently for a German bombardment, and then when a shell strikes the soldiers run to the spot to search for the necessary fuses to resume the work on their rings.**

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**Among the officers retired are Gen. A. M. B. Drude and Gen. De Mas Latrie.**

**Gen. Drude came into prominence at the time of the Moroccan crisis between Germany and France in 1907.**

**At that time he was commander of the French troops in Morocco. A**

**large part of his life has been spent in the colonies. He is sixty-four years old.**

**Gen. De Mas Latrie before the war was commander of the Eighteenth Army Corps.**

**Germany is prepared for either**

**eventuality. A high official of the Foreign Office said to me today:**

**"Greece is balancing in the air. She must decide immediately which way she will turn. The German Government awaits this decision with cool reserve, for it need hardly be**

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## PRESIDENT PREPARES TO REGULATE RATES ON OCEAN-GOING TRAFFIC

Expected He Will Ask Congress  
To Vest Power in Proposed  
Shipping Board

### FOREIGN FREIGHT AIMED AT

Secretary of Commerce Red-  
field Has Ordered the New  
Ship Bill Drafted

Washington, November 27.—President Wilson is expected to recommend to Congress, in connection with the new Ship Purchase Bill, that power be vested in the proposed Shipping Board to regulate the rates and practices of all steamship lines plying to and from American ports, in much the same manner as the railroads are now regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Plans for the new legislation propose that the Shipping Board shall consist of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce and three Shipping Commissioners.

The rate-making power to be asked will cover the rates of foreign as well as domestic steamship lines and apply to shipments which originate in foreign countries but are destined to points in the United States. Advisers of the President are convinced that such legislation would be constitutional.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been investigating ocean freight rates for several weeks at the suggestion of the President, and it is understood to have collected much information which will be used in the expected fight over the ship purchase measure.

### Carriers' Relations Revealed

Some of this information is said to reveal close relations between rail carriers in the United States and transatlantic steamship companies, particularly in matters connected with through freight-shipments from interior points to foreign ports. If power is granted to the Shipping Board to prescribe reasonable rates for steamship traffic, it probably would include the power to fix, possibly in conjunction with the Interstate Commerce Commission, joint through rates from the interior to ports in other countries.

After a series of conferences with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Sweet and other officials, Secretary of Commerce Redfield has instructed Solicitor Thurman of his department to draft a new Ship Bill.

The bill will be completed early next week, when Secretary Redfield and Mr. Sweet will go over it again with a view to perfecting the details. "It is our purpose to transmit copies of the bill to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries," said Secretary Redfield today. "The bill is intended to be suggestive only and not to be final. It is designed to be the avulon on which Congress may strike in perfecting a new Shipping Bill."

### Will Have Broad Powers

The bill which is being drafted will provide for the creation of a board of six members, of which the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Navy will be ex-officio members. The board will have broad powers. Secretary Redfield said the bill was designed primarily to help to build up the American merchant marine, rather than to furnish auxiliary ships for the navy. He added that ships acquired under the proposed law would be available for service as naval auxiliaries in the event of war.

### Plans for Defense Wilson

London, November 27.—Victor Murdock of Kansas, who is here gathering material for magazine articles, said today: "I am astounded at the extent of Great Britain's present military equipment and the people's evident determination to win the war at any cost."

"Coming fresh from the United States, where peace talk is uppermost, I am strongly impressed by the utter futility of such propaganda. I find only indignation in both high and low quarters, at any American attempt to force a conclusion of hostilities, and universal ridicule for Henry Ford's plan."

Murdock said he feared Congressman Kitchin and "the anti-Wilson Democrats" in Congress may succeed in defeating the Administration's preparedness programme.

"They would be converted," he said, "if they could see the situation in England and hear the expressions on every hand of the conviction that unpreparedness alone was responsible for the allies' reverses early in the war, while it was purely by virtue of her complete preparation that Germany won her successes during the first year of the struggle."

## Judge Rummy



By Tad

## SAVE POLISH NATION FROM OBLITERATION, SIENKIEWICZ PLEADS

Creeping Death Threatens 23  
Million People with Exte-  
mination, Says Author

By Henryk Sienkiewicz  
(Author of "Quo Vadis?" "With Fire  
and Sword," "The Deluge," etc)

Paris, November 25.—One of the most urgent duties of the friends of humanity is to save the Polish nation from obliteration, with which the war threatens her.

It is impossible to picture the frightful suffering my fellow-countrymen have endured in the last sixteen months. I personally have collected \$1,000,000 for distribution to the sufferers of Poland, but this is only a drop in the ocean.

Unhappy Belgium has suffered less than we. Whilst the Belgians are closely united and defend their own common cause, 1,500,000 Polish troops are compelled to fight one another in a fratricidal struggle.

Belgium was ravaged by war for four weeks, but for a whole year Poland has been the arena for the bloodiest battles of this war. Over

territory equal to England and Scotland together, with a population surpassing that of Spain, the immense Russian, German and Austrian armies have advanced and retreated. What this means you can only understand after an inspection of the country. From the Prussian to the Lithuanian frontiers the ground has been conquered over and over again; village by village and inch by inch. Most of the towns have been burnt and thousands of villages razed to the ground.

Tremendous Emigration of Poles

Before the war there were three Polands inhabited by 23,000,000 Poles. How many of these people will remain at the end of the war?

The movements of the armies brought tremendous emigration. First, there was the exodus of the population of Galicia to the interior of Austria. Then the Russian armies, in their retreat, burnt everything

behind them to hamper the Teutons. They took with them all the

population of the provinces east of the Vistula. Now the Germans are attempting to attract to their munition factories 400,000 Polish workmen living in the industrial region.

The Germans are careful not to

revive the Lodz factories because of

the fear of eventual competition.

They prefer to transport Polish

labor to Germany. Part of these

refugees and forced laborers doubtless

will return to Poland after the

war. Those who won't return are

the innumerable victims of famine

and disease.

Live stock, metals and agricultural

instruments having been requisitioned, the Polish soil cannot be

cultivated. Women and children

are drawing the plow, but they have

no seed to sow. That's why the

Polish peasants have drifted in

masses into the towns, accentuating

the already horrible famine.

Worse Than in Medieval Times

For months the people have suf-

fered from lack of food. The

famine is worse than any ex-

perienced in medieval times.

Infantile mortality and disease epi-

demics surpass imagination. The

people are burning the remnants of

unpaid furniture to warm them-

selves this winter.

To save Poland the first necessity

is to rescue the people from the

creeping death, which threatens them

with utter extermination. We must

prevent Poland from becoming a

colonized land. The Pope under-

stands the peril. He ordered col-

lections in behalf of Poland

throughout the world.

In the United States 3,000,000

Polish emigrants are organizing

themselves to come to replace the

dead and dying brothers the day

Poland is declared free. Meanwhile

they are sending American dollars,

France, England, Australia and

New Zealand also are helping con-

siderably, but only by a tremendous

world-wide effort can oppressed and

stricken Poland be saved.



## ALLIES MUST MOVE AGAINST SOFIA NOW DECLARES HANOTAUX

Salonica Leads There or No-  
where; 'Are We Safe  
There?' He Asks

By Gabriel Hanotaux

Former Foreign Minister of France  
Paris, November 25.—The visit of  
Lord Kitchener and Denys Cochin to  
Athens has not been fruitless. It is  
now clear that Greece is ready to accede  
to all of the allies' demands except  
participation in the war.

But what Greece seeks is to gain  
time, whereas time is working against us  
in the Balkans with fearful

rapidity. The Servian army is almost  
exhausted. The curtain which she  
placed between the German, Austrian  
and Bulgarian armies and the French  
troops is growing thinner daily. How  
long will it be before the Franco-  
British force has to bear the weight  
of the attacks of all the enemy  
armies?

It was important for us to go to

Salonica, but principally for the  
purpose of joining forces with the  
Servians and succoring them. Un-  
happily, Servia did not receive help in  
time. The junction of our forces was  
not obtained.

Now the question is whether we are  
safe at Salonica. The retention of  
the port is important for the mainten-  
ance of the Mediterranean balance of  
power. But Salonica cannot be de-  
fended at Salonica any more than  
Antwerp could be defended at  
Antwerp.

The fate of Salonica will depend on  
whether the allies can cover it with a big  
army, and, using the port as a  
base, push northward a big offensive  
which, in general terms, can now only  
take the direction of Sofia.

Now that the Serbs are thrown

back, Salonica leads to Sofia or  
nowhere.

Sofia will be the eventual point of  
depature for the two divergent  
campaigns which Germany and  
Austria may undertake once they are  
complete masters of the Constantinople  
route.

One campaign would take them  
through Constantinople to Syria and  
Egypt. The other, whereof less has

## GERMANY IS PREPARED FOR WAR OF EXHAUSTION

People Desire Only Worthy  
Peace and Will Never Di-  
minish Their Aim

### MAX HARDEN'S STATEMENT

War Must Not Be Shortened  
A Day by Fear Of  
Privations

Berlin, via London, Nov. 25.—  
Maximilian Harden devotes the  
current number of *Zukunft* to a  
general review under the title,  
"Yearning for Peace."

He warns his readers there may  
be sooner or later air raids on Ger-  
many like the Zeppelin raids on  
England. Harden says:

"Will there be a separate peace  
with Russia? I never believed in  
the conclusion of any separate  
peace and it is evident to politicians  
that a separate peace with Russia is  
more improbable than a separate  
peace with any other great power."

The article concludes:

"None of Germany's enemies has  
been disarmed. None seems near a  
collapse and the mightiest of them,  
England, cannot honestly be said to  
have even been seriously wounded.  
All believe in victory and are  
absolutely determined to secure  
victory by all possible means."

"A war of exhaustion—an end  
which is beyond the range of human  
vision! This knowledge is in every  
brain and Germany's people will  
laugh at any fool who whispers that  
they have already made sacrifices  
enough."

"They will gladly submit to far  
shorter rations, for the German peo-  
ple desire only a worthy peace and  
will never diminish its aims."

"For such an enterprise a minimum  
of 300,000 to 400,000 troops is  
needed."

"After the speech of Italian  
Minister Orlando we are justified in  
believing the allies have renounced  
the system of separate action. Italy  
can afford to send 100,000 troops to  
Salonica to save the Balkans. Gallipoli,  
Egypt and France can rush sufficient  
troops to the front to make up the  
present minimum of the allied armies."

"But let there be no mistake. If the  
expeditionary corps, based on Saloni-  
ca, is not rapidly strengthened to act  
immediately, its presence on Greek  
soil threatens us with the gravest  
consequences."

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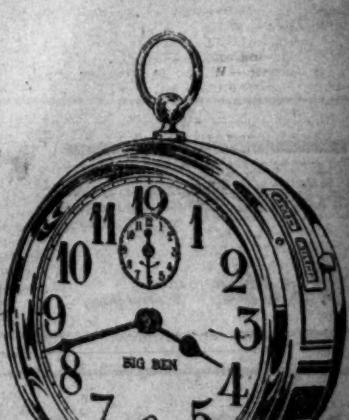
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## SPORTS

## Latest News of Athletic World

## GOSSIP

## Today's Football

No Game in First Division  
The first division match, which should have been played this afternoon, between the police and S.F.C., has been postponed owing to the inability of the S.F.C. to raise a representative team.

## DIVISION II. LEAGUE

T. H. S. v. S. P. S. Old Boys  
The above match will be played on the Recreation Club's Ground today, play to commence at 3 p.m. The following will represent the Public School:

A. H. Remedios; A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.) and B. H. Smith; H. J. Sant, T. Roberts, and F. Madar; A. V. White, G. Madar, C. Olleressen, H. Sterlingwerk, and H. V. Rowland.

The following team will represent the Hanbury School: Madar; Turner and Kabelitz; Witzsack, Haas and S. Emmamoden; Maitland, Gifford, Peterson, Hayward and T. Emmamoden. Reserves—Smith and Klyn.

Police 2nd XI v. S. F. C. 2nd XI

This match will be played on the Police ground at 2.45 p.m.

The Police will be represented by—Macmillan; Mackenzie and Dunne; Foley, W. Robertson and Kilkenny; Knight, Cissold, Watson, Colter and Jefferson. Reserves, Withers, Bridger and Paterson.

Referee: Mr. W. J. Moynihan.

St. X. F. C. v. Customs F. C.

To be played on St. Xavier's ground in Hongkew Park today at 2.45 p.m. The following will represent the St. Xaviers:—Ed. J. Bretfeld, P. Oliveros, C. Encarnacion, V. Xavier, V. Elliot, H. Favaicho, A. Gutierrez, J. Gioulis, G. Norris, A. Aguilar and L. Xavier.

Referee:—Mr. Landers.

## Hockey Today

A mixed match will be played at 10 a.m. on the Polo Ground between Light Blues and Dark Blues. The teams are as follows:—

Dark Blues—Mrs. Lee, Miss M. Morton, L. R. Wheen, N. Matheson, Miss Dixon, G. O. Jackson, E. W. Hubbard, Miss Van Corback, H. M. Mann, Miss Tod (Captain), and M. A. Annett. Reserve, Miss White.

Light Blues—Miss McKay, J. A. Donnelly, Miss A. Morton, N. O. Liddell, Miss Hewitt, S. B. Sorenson, J. F. Cole, Miss Miller, W. T. Bertenshaw, Miss K. Flood (Captain), and Miss Scott. Reserve, Miss Brown.

Referee—Mr. W. J. Burke Scott.

Sikhs v. "B" Co. S. V. C.

A friendly match will be played on the Widow's Monument Ground at 2.45 p.m.

"B" Co. will be represented as follows:—J. H. Crocker (Capt.), H. C. Pullen, F. J. W. McEvily, F. L. Smith, A. Lester, P. F. Billington, A. J. Brown, H. J. Cooper, E. F. Bothwell, T. L. Rawsthorne, A. E. Hayward.

Referee: E. Leitao.

## Tomorrow's Match

The Equivalent Sporting Association  
v. The Willows Football Club  
This game will take place at the Hongkew Recreation Ground tomorrow. Kick off at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the E. S. A.—L. Encarnacion; F. Hernandez and R. Roberts; F. Remedios; W. Dimentado; R. Carrivarro, R. Souza, A. d'Almeida and W. Spencer Ozorio. Reserves—W. A. Singer, N. Haas and H. Ettinger.

Referee: Mr. F. Madar.

## Baden-Powell Boy Scouts

General Troop orders for the week ending January 8:—

Tuesday 4th—Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Thursday 6th—Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m. Orderly patrol parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m. Officers meeting 9 p.m.

Saturday 8th—Troop parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Fieldwork Football match v. 5th Chinese Troop. See Special Orders.

Orderly Patrols for the week "Wolf and Beaver."

Orderly Officer for the week A. S. M. Szegetvary.

Section Orders

Cathedral School:—Thursday 6th.—Patrol Leaders Instruction 5.30 p.m.

Public School:—Monday 3rd.—Parade at Headquarters 7.30 a.m. Thursday 6th.—Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School:—Monday 3rd and Thursday 6th.—Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m. Wednesday 5th.—Parade at Headquarters 5 p.m.

Fitzroy Lloyd.

Acting Scoutmaster.

## ALI BABA BOOKING

Reports from the stage-management, at the Lyceum Theater, give the good news that the rehearsals of the pantomime are proceeding with a smoothness which bespeaks a successful opening next Saturday night. The booking plan will be opened Monday the 3rd instant at Messrs. Moutrie and Co.'s music-store, and those intending to be in the Lyceum, Saturday night, would be well advised to be in Messrs. Moutrie's early Monday morning.

## Fulton to Be Willard's First Opponent



case must be taken with a will if there are to be any decided good results.

## Improves Body and Mind

Wrestling, when it is properly taught, does hold the interest of the pupil or the patient. There are innumerable holds and tricks which keep not only the body alert, but the brain also. Whether the pupil is a man or a boy he feels some thrill of pleasure and delight in his strength when he is able to get one of these holds on his antagonist. He gets interested and wants to learn every hold. In his quest for this knowledge every muscle of his body is brought into play and his mind is constantly kept alert.

If they are properly watched the boy who starts at this work physically defective, and the man who is shortwinded and paunchy, can, in a short time as six months, indulge with perfect safety in fairly rough mat work. Wrestling of the proper sort is entirely safe. There is the sharp physical contact, but there is no brutality and nothing to rouse instincts of brutality as is the case in fighting, or in boxing, which is really slugging thinly disguised sometimes.

I have one boy in my classes who has trained with me about a year. He was a frail little fellow when he first came. Even now in his street clothes he does not exactly look like a very formidable athlete. But he is one of the best wrestlers at his weight I ever saw.

## Youngster Fooled Expert

I had a bit of fun with him at a little entertainment I gave a few weeks ago. There was a professional wrestler there who wanted to show off a little. I arranged a bout between the professional and my boy pupil.

When the professional saw the lad he took me aside and said: "Let the little fellow be as rough as he pleases. Tell him that I won't throw him hard."

I had to smile a bit at that. When the first round of the bout came off the professional was working his hardest for a fall, but the little fellow had him where he could do nothing and the professional began to look foolish. When the resting time came the professional wrestler came over to me winded and very weary.

"For heaven's sake," he gasped. "Ask that little fellow not to make a monkey out of me in the next round. I'm all in." And the professional certainly looked it.

This little incident goes to demonstrate what I always have maintained, that wrestling is one of the best means of self-defense. And a knowledge of wrestling can be obtained without rousing any brutal instincts.

Another advantage of wrestling as an exercise for the man or boy who has a minimum amount of time to devote to the care of his body is that it requires little equipment. He can build muscle and develop physical strength in his own home with no more equipment than a wrestling mat.

The typical case which I handle is the busy man who began life with a fairly good physique. Through years of neglect he has allowed his muscles to get flabby. While he is not absolutely run down he is very well on the way.

In the first lessons he is timid. He has no confidence in his body.

He feels that the old strength has gone and he shrinks from a fall. Such a case has to be handled with care at first. The man's confidence in his physical being has to be brought back gradually.

In the first lessons he may not be able to stand more than ten minutes of real exercise. But gradually he gets his wind back. Muscles that have become atrophied from lack of use begin to reform and the man's confidence in himself returns. He tries for a hold with the zest of delight of a boy and he welcomes a fall and glories in his ability to withstand the shock. In time and with wise supervision he becomes himself again.

Developing a boy who is slightly defective physically is accomplished in the same fashion. Carefully supervised exercise will develop muscle just as easily as it will restore muscle that has deteriorated because of lack of care.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize my contention that wrestling taken as an exercise and under competent supervision is the best exercise to build up the body and to keep it in perfect condition.

## Johnny Dundee Offers Freddie Welsh \$12,000 To Meet Him In Title

New York, November 19.—"Scotty" Monteith is back with the boys once more. The wealthy millionaire manager of Johnny Dundee returns from the West with a loud yell which will be heard around the globe. It seems that as soon as Scotty hopped down from the Pullman he read about Harry Pollak beseeching the world in general to select an opponent for Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion.

"If Pollak wants Welsh to get a fight I'll guarantee him \$12,000 if he will allow Welsh to box Dundee twenty rounds to a decision at New Haven's Day, spluttered Scotty yesterday, and I'll put up a substantial forfeit to blind the match."

Scotty also declared he offered Pollak that amount earlier in the year, but that 'Arry passed it up, saying that Welsh was going to the Coast to rest up. Now that Freddie and Pollak are gallivanting around the country telling their troubles to all, Scotty feels that he will be able to help them out with this offer.

All the candidates mentioned a few million times as possible contenders for the lightweight crown Dundee stands out as the most logical. He is one of the very, very few that can make the required lightweight limit. He has shown speed enough to be considered really dangerous, for he has gone over the route often enough with pretty good battlers. Therefore this proposition seems a pretty good one for Harry to nail.

From the depths of Chicago come reams of copy telling all about the voting contest out there selecting Charley White as Welsh's next opponent. This contest was strictly impartial, even if Charley lives in Chicago.

In this vicinity Dundee is the candidate, and in every other city there is some local lad that looms up as the rival rascal for the laurels. 'Tis a terrible drop for fighting to adopt political methods to get publicity.

Still it's something new.



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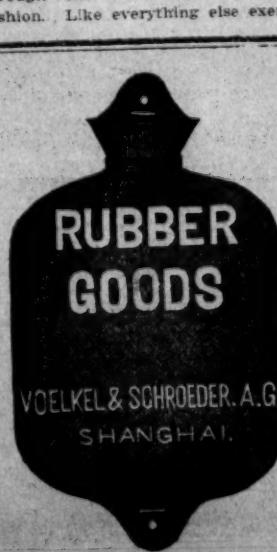
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THOMAS F. MILLARD  
Managing Editor.

## WEATHER

*Dust at the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang.  
Very variable breezes along the  
whole coast.*

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 1, 1916

## PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

Mr. Arnold Bennett's Views  
(New York American)

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT, wit, scholar, fine writer and true blue Briton, is one of the few men of letters on either side of the Atlantic who have been able to keep their heads cool and their judgments reasonably fair during this war.

In a long leader in the London Daily News, which is well-known to be the semi-official mouthpiece of Premier Asquith, Mr. Bennett has told a few dispassionate truths which England and Europe ought to heed.

Mr. Bennett says bluntly that neither Germany nor the allies can accomplish the impossible, by which we take it he means that neither can win a decisive military triumph on all the fronts.

Mr. Bennett also says bluntly that all the Powers, including England, are at the end of their financial endurance.

Mr. Bennett then formulates what he believes to be reasonable terms of peace—the evacuation of Belgium and the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

It is natural to infer that these are the views of Premier Asquith. It is natural, too, to think that the Premier has in mind some concessions to be granted to Germany elsewhere.

These are terms of peace to which Germany, of course, after her military triumphs, might not listen. But the significance of them is that they disclose a leaning toward peace negotiations of some kind on the part of the British writers and statesmen. That Germany is also ready to talk peace seems certain.

We think we perceive a rift, at least, in the war-cloud. Heaven send that it may widen until the glad sunlight of peace does flood war-weary and wretched Europe.

Whitlock at Home  
(New York World)

ATTER several years of turbulent political life as Mayor of Toledo, Brand Whitlock hoped as United States Minister to Belgium to gain the repose necessary to literary undertakings for which he was well qualified. By one of those freaks of fate against which men contend in vain, he found himself in a few months at the very storm center of the fiercest of all wars.

How well he has served his country and mankind under conditions as appalling as unexpected is a matter of record honorable alike to him and to the United States. Accredited to a King without a country, he has been a plenipotentiary only in name, and yet in point of achievement the careers of few trained diplomats can compare with his own. In dealing with enormous difficulties he has been wise, courageous and tactful. By deed and by word he has upheld the highest standards of neutrality, reminded conqueror and conquered of duty and responsibility, gained universal respect and, so far as we know, incurred not a single reproach.

It is in every way fitting that Mr. Whitlock should be received with great distinction at the national capital and at his home in Ohio.

Germany's War-Time Devices  
(New York World)

EXISTING chiefly on its own resources, Germany through necessity has had to find means to replace many of the staples abundant under normal conditions. Economy in consumption and state-regulated distribution of food were problems more easily handled. By the closing of the seas to its ships, the nation was shut off from traffic in raw materials essential in the manufacture, and when the stocks on hand were exhausted, only by creating something of its own could its needs be met.

In the highly developed use of substitutes and adulterants under stress of war the national genius for organization has had at its command the best experts and a highly trained industrial class. While war has caused these changes from past methods, out of the war may come new processes of manufacture too

advantageous to be abandoned with the return of peace. It would be strange if many of the lessons learned under the compulsion of circumstances should not be turned to lasting profit when once more the powers of the nation in commerce and industry are brought into competition with its old rivals. The habit of using substitutes in manufacture is not easily broken off, unless they prove more expensive than the materials for which they were substituted.

Importance Of  
Inland Waterways

At previous gatherings of the Atlantic Deepwaterways' Association and in the efforts that have been made to impress upon congressional committees the uses that will be served by linking up the inner ways along the Atlantic coast stress has been laid mainly upon the fact that this inner way is needed by the immense waterborne commerce of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The importance of the proposed chain of inner channels as a means of increasing the efficiency of the navy in case of war with a foreign power, or a combination of foreign powers, has been treated as of secondary consideration. The importance of this landlocked route for ships of commerce has never been overstated, but its significance in the development of an adequate coastal defense scheme is only beginning to be understood.

The Kiel canal has thus far saved the German navy from an enforced fight to the finish with the combined French and British navies, which, conjoinly, outlast the German navy in proportion of three to one. The Kiel canal has furnished a landlocked rendezvous with approaches protected by mine fields. The proposed chain of inner ways along the Atlantic coast would serve other purposes than that of a refuge for American ships. It would be a way through which submarines and scout ships could move up and down the coast for miles and a protected route for the movement of troops from one coastal defense to another.

It is expected that both Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary Daniels of the Navy, will deliver addresses at the Savannah convention explaining the absolute necessity of the inner way to the proper development of a coastal defense scheme. The linking up of the waterways with which nature has paralleled the Eastern coast of the United States can probably be accomplished at least one-fifth the cost of opening a channel across Panama. As a part of the national defense scheme, the Atlantic inner way will certainly not be of less potential consequence than the Panama like.—Baltimore American.

## Travelettes

## Paestum

SOUTH of Salerno, Italy lies a low, marshy and malarious stretch of seacoast, which is one of the most dreary and deserted parts of southern Europe. The few peasants who live there exist by herding half-wild African swamp buffalo, which were imported by the Saracens centuries ago and found a congenial home in the muddy waste. Everywhere along this unlovely coast are wide stretches of shallow water and marsh grass, from which at evening rise droning clouds of mosquitoes.

A chance traveler through this part of Italy, who was not familiar with it, would meet with a great surprise. He would see in the distance, rising right out of this dreary waste, the great pillars and capitals of three perfect Greek temples, shining white in the sun. So unexpected in their appearance, so strange their utter loneliness and isolation, that he is tempted to believe them a mirage—a trick of the vaporous air and the sunlight.

These singularly perfect ruins are very real, however, and so substantial that they have endured some twenty-five centuries, and show signs of decay. They are the famous ruins of Paestum, which are now visited by many tourists from Salerno every year. They are interesting as being among the most perfect remains of Doric architecture, and because of their peculiar history.

According to the generally accepted theory, the town which stood here was founded by the Greeks of Sybaris, on the Ionian Sea, who needed an outlet for their increasing population. The greatest of the three temples was dedicated to Poseidon, the God of the Sea, and Poseidonia the city was then called. It embraced several square miles, as the remains of its walls still show.

It was six centuries before Christ that this city was built, and at that time it had a dry and salubrious situation. The conversion of its site into a marsh was the result of the silting up of a small river, which dammed itself and flooded the country. Poseidonia fell from its high estate, became a small Christian village, and was finally abandoned sometime in the ninth century.

The strangest thing about these temples is that they were then forgotten and were not rediscovered until the middle of the eighteenth century. It adds to the dignity of the lonely ruins to know that for nearly nine hundred years they endured untouched and unseen by men.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE  
VI—Long Risks And Big Profits

By Frederic J. Haskin

COLUMBUS, N. M., November 20.—There are two ways of getting rich on the border nowadays. One way is to stay on the American side and attend to your business. The other is to go into Mexico. By the latter method you may make a great deal of money in a short time. You may also lose your original investment, and incidentally your life.

A good example of the man who takes a long risk for a big profit is a certain New Mexican cattleman. There was in circulation on the border a large amount of Villa fiat money—bills printed by the Villa faction, redeemable when they should have control of the government. The money has recently been repudiated, and you can buy a thousand dollars for a few cents in American silver. At the time, however, it was worth three or four cents on the dollar in El Paso. The cattleman bought several thousand dollars worth, and made a flying trip far into the interior of Mexico. As he penetrated deeper into Villa territory, his Villa currency grew more and more valuable, until several hundred miles from the border it was worth forty and fifty cents on the dollar. Then he bought cattle. He might pay a hundred dollars in the fiat money for a cow, and the animal would still cost him less than five dollars. When he crossed the border on his way out he would have to pay an export duty of about eight dollars a head in good American silver, but those were still very cheap cattle.

When you consider the risks he took, his profits do not loom so large. Such speculation in currency is naturally discouraged by the party issuing the paper, and he might have been turned back, if not imprisoned, at any time. The American cattleman is the favorite prey of the bandit. He might well have been held for ransom, as a number of his fellows have been held, and killed if that ransom were not promptly forthcoming. He might have been shot by excited soldiers if the United States government had happened to disperse the faction through whose territory he was traveling. Charles Boone was so killed in a passenger train a few miles below Juarez, by indignant Villa soldiers who had just heard of the American recognition of Carranza.

Boone and a companion were returning from the interior after a cattle-buying trip. They suspected trouble, and the other man hid under the coal in the engine tender, but Boone was too late. His companion came through safely under the coal and brought the story to El Paso.

There are good profits on cattle bought in the interior even when they are paid for in "gold," as American money is called locally. A little silver goes a long way, a few miles from the border. The principal item in the cost is the export duty, which is levied by the faction holding the line at the point where the cattle are crossed to the United States. Sometimes the duty is levied twice, when the buyer's dealings carry him through country held by more than one party. Thus the tax may amount to as much as sixteen dollars a head, but with Mexican cattle bringing forty and forty-five dollars in the United States, the game is still worth playing.

A third way of making money out of Mexican live-stock is quite unatended by personal risk. This is the buying of cattle from the revolutionaries.

The large scale of such business limits it almost entirely to big American dealers and commission houses. They buy in lots that run into tens of thousands of dollars. The war parties take this way of keeping up their bank accounts. The cattle are generally confiscated from the cattle barons of northern Mexico. There is one such man who was probably the largest single cattle owner in the world. His holdings were estimated at six hundred thousand head. As a matter of fact, he had, and nobody else did. His saddle horses alone ran into the thousands.

Since war began his cattle have waited impatiently for the restoration of quiet. Any measure with this for object is sure of their enthusiastic support.

## Correspondence

## No Arms From Indo-China

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—In your today's issue, I read a telegram sent from Peking to the German News Agency stating that it is reported from Yunnan that the rebels are receiving arms and ammunition from the French across the Indo-China boundary.

I most emphatically protest against this malicious statement which is without foundation whatever.

The frontier between Tonkin and Yunnan has always been closed to arms and ammunition traffic especially since the beginning of the European war and the French authorities have a better use on the western front for their arms and ammunition than to let them go to Chinese party leaders.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours sincerely,  
EMILE NAIGAI

Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1915.

## Fringes Of The Fleet

## II.—The Auxiliaries

By Rudyard Kipling

(In the Daily Telegraph)

Dawn off the Forland—the young flood making

Jumbled and short and steep—

Black in the hollows and bright where it's breaking—

Awkward water to sweep.

"Mines reported in the fairway.

"Wards all traffic and detain.

"Send up Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock, and Golden Gain."

Noon off the Foreland—the first ebb making

Lumpy and strong in the light.

Boom after boom, and the golf-hut shaking

And the jackdaws wild with fright!

"Mines located in the fairway.

"Boats now sweeping up the chain.

"Trawlers—Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock, and Golden Gain."

Dusk off the Foreland—the last light going

And the traffic crowding through,

And five damned trawlers with their syrens blowing

Heading the whole review!

"Sweep completed in the fairway.

"No more mines remain.

"Send back Unity, Claribel, Assyrian, Stormcock, and Golden Gain."

## The Searchlight

Interest news  
in the fields of  
SCIENCE—  
EDUCATION  
and INVENTION

## Fantastic Fish

THE smallest perfectly organized fishes in the world are believed to be the tiny minnows which are native to the little streams in the Everglades of Florida. They are greenish in color and are prettily speckled with jet black.

The largest fish is the shark which frequently attains a length of thirty-five feet, floating upon the water like a log. This is the only fish which possesses any brain and is therefore the highest order of piscatorial creatures. It should be remembered that the whale is not a fish. The lowest order is the Lancelet, a fish the size and shape of a toothpick. It is translucent and scaleless, almost finless, and burrows in warm sand. It has no real bone, just tissue. It is a vertebrate reduced to its lowest terms. It possesses arteries, gills and stomach, all extremely diminutive.

The most unusual organism possessed by any fish is the seeing apparatus of the sole. It has two eye sockets but one of them has no eye. The other contains two eyes bulging out as though both were misplaced so that it has to turn over on its side to look around.

## Effect Of The War On Birds

Such reports as have been received thus far indicate that the war will have comparatively little effect on birds. Storks, owls, swallows, and other birds that nest about buildings, having found the accustomed home destroyed, have sought other quarters; and game birds in France have displayed an unbroken tameness, owing to omission of the usual hunting; but a vast majority of wild birds have followed their ordinary habits, regardless of changed conditions. Woods daily riddled with bullets resound with the songs of nightingales, thrushes and blackbirds; after fierce night engagements in which artillery and infantry have taken heavy toll of human life, at dawn the usual

You sweep till this wire rope fouls the bloomin' mines. Then you go on till they appear on the surface, so to say, and then you explode them by means of shootin' at 'em with that rifle in the galley there. There's nothin' in sweepin' more than that."

"And if you hit a mine?" I asked.

"You go up—but you hadn't ought to hit 'em, if you're careful. The thing is to get hold of the first mine all right, and then you go on to the next, and so on, in a way o' speakin'."

"And you can fish, too, 'twen times," said a voice from the next boat. A man leaned over and returned a borrowed mug. 'He' talked about fishing—notably that once they caught some red mullet, which the "common sweeper" and his neighbor both agreed was "not natural in those waters." As for mere sweepin', it bored them profoundly to talk about it. I only learned later as part of the natural history of mines, that if you rake the Tri-nitro-toluol by hand out of the run of the mines now, and are busily hawking them up. A trawler-skipper wishes to speak to the Office. "They" have ordered him out, but his boiler, most of it is on the quay at the present time, and 'e'll remember, it's the same wi' my foremast an' port riggin', sir." The Office does not precisely remember, but if boiler and foremast are on the quay the rest of the ship had better stay alongside. The skipper falls away relieved. (He scraped a tramp a few nights ago in a bit of a sea.) There is a little mutter of gun-fire somewhere across the grey water where a fleet is at work. A monitor as broad as she is long comes back from wherever the trouble is, slips through the harbor-mouth, all wreathed with signals, is received by two motherly lighters, and to all appearance, goes to sleep between them. The Office does not even look up; for that is not in their department. They have found a trawler to replace the boilerless one. Her name is said into the rack. The immoral torpedo-boat flounces back to her moorings. Evidently what Elizabeth Huggins said was not evidence. The messages and replies begin again as the day closes.

## The Night-Patrol

Return now to the inner harbor. At twilight there was a stir among the packed craft like the separation of dried tea-leaves in water. The swing-bridge across the basin shot against us. A boat shot out of the jam, took the narrow exit at a fair seven knots and rounded into the outer harbor with all the pomp of a flagship, which was exactly what she was. Others followed, breaking away from every quarter in silence. Boat after boat fell into line—gears stowed away; spars and buoys in order on their clean decks; guns cast loose and ready; hatchways darkened, and everything in order for a day or a week or a month out. There was no word anywhere. The interrupted foot-traffic stared at them as they slid past below. A woman beside me waved a hand to him a man on one of them, and I saw his face light as he waved back. The boat where they had demonstrated for me with matches was the last. Her skipper hadn't thought it worth while to tell me that he was going that evening. Then the line straightened up and stood out to sea.

"You never told this was going to A. B."

"No more I did," said he. "It's the night-patrol going out. Fact is, I'm used to the bloomin' evolution that it never struck me to mention it as you might say."

Next morning I was at service in a man-of-war, and even as we came to the prayer that the Navy might be a safeguard to such as pass upon the sea on their lawful occasions, I saw the long procession of traffic resuming up and down the Channel—six ships to the hour. It had been hung up for a bit, they said.

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
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## Poet d'Annunzio's Bad Time As Bomb-Thrower

M. Jean Carrere, the well-known Rome correspondent of *Le Temps*, sends an account of a long conversation with Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, in the course of which the poet described the thrilling experiences of his flight above Trieste on August 7, last. D'Annunzio, by the way, still has the bullet which grazed his elbow and lodged in the fuselage of the waterplane on that memorable day. It is now mounted on a circlet of gold, bearing the inscription: "Trieste, 7 agosto, 1915."

"It was on the return journey," explained the poet, "that I experienced the real emotion. We had taken with us eight bombs, intending to let them drop on the warships and on the forts surrounding the city. The first seven fell successfully, as and where we wished. But when it came to the turn of the eighth bomb for some reason or

other which I cannot explain the mechanism went wrong and the bomb stuck fast half protruding, but defying our utmost efforts to release it. On the other hand it might at any moment drop of itself.

"The position was extremely critical. The Austrian waterplanes were in hot pursuit and it was time for us to return to Venice. At any sudden jerk of our machine the bomb might explode, to our utter destruction. But soon there were still graver dangers. We were now nearing Venice at full speed and a double peril threatened; either the bomb might explode just as the hydroplane struck the surface of the water, dealing death and destruction in the dock, or it might drop just as we were passing over the roofs of the city.

"This idea haunted and tortured me. Imagine me, the lover of

Venice, the passionate poet of Venice, its would-be defender—imagine me, I say, causing the destruction of a single one of its houses, or the death of one of its children! I confess that never in my life have I experienced such terror. So, while with my left hand I continued pumping petrol with my right, plunged as far as it would go, I held on to the explosive engine with all the strength of a tenfold determination.

"At last we passed over the Lido and over the houses of Venice, and thanks to the pilot's faultless skill, settled gently on the unruffled bosom of a dock protected from the wind, and all was saved! But what minutes I had lived! The Venetians, who wanted to give me an ovation, noticed that I was rather pale. I should think so! They little suspected how near I had been to bombing them involuntarily!"

his gun on his knee, and, finding him thus one morning, I said:

"What are you doing, Sir?"

"I'm paid to shoot the muskrats, sir," he answered. "They're undermining the dam."

"There goes one now," said I. "Shoot, man! Why don't you shoot?"

"I puffed a tranquil cloud from his pipe, and said:

"Do you think I want to lose my job?"

## Questions Answered

## Russo-Japanese Losses

B. S.—According to the London Times correspondent, writing from Tokyo, July 4, 1905, the casualties of the Russo-Japanese war were as follows: Russian, army, 314,779; navy, 6,000; prisoners, 67,701. Japanese army, 163,086; navy, 3,670; prisoners, 446. The Russians lost 14 battleships, 11 cruisers and 39 other war craft. The Japanese lost 2 battleships, 4 cruisers and 6 smaller vessels.

## German and Spanish

Reader.—It is just about "nip and tuck" between those who speak German and those who speak Spanish, with the advantage somewhat on the side of the German. There are about 85,000,000 German-speaking people in the world and about 82,000,000 speaking Spanish.



GE Drive out

the Chill

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orSHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD. 5  
Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 31, 1915.  
Money and Bullion  
Tls.  
Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 73.30  
Shanghai Gold Bars: 97.8 touch... —  
Bar Silver ..... —  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1870  
Sovereigns:  
buying rate @ 2-6½ Tls. 7.95  
Exch. @ 73.6—Mex. \$ 10.78  
Peking Bar ..... 401  
Native Interest ..... .06  
Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver ..... 26½ d.  
Bank rate of discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:  
3 m.s. ..... %  
4 m.s. ..... %  
5 m.s. ..... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.  
Ex. Paris on London ..... T.T. 27.76  
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 3.47%  
Consols ..... £ —  
Exchange Closing Quotations  
London ..... T.T. 2-6½  
London ..... Demand 2-6½  
India ..... T.T. 187½  
Paris ..... T.T. 346½  
Paris ..... Demand 347  
Hamburg ..... T.T. —  
Hamburg ..... Demand —  
New York ..... T.T. 59%  
New York ..... Demand 59%  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 76%  
Japan ..... T.T. 84%  
Batavia ..... T.T. 140%  
Banks' Buying Rates  
London ..... 4 m.s. Cds. 2-7½  
London ..... 4 m.s. Dcys. 2-7½  
London ..... 6 m.s. Cds. 2-7½  
London ..... 6 m.s. Dcys. 2-7½  
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 365  
Hamburg ..... 4 m.s. —  
New York ..... 4 m.s. 63  
CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE  
FOR DECEMBER.

£1 @ 2/7 11-16 £1 — Hk. Tls. 6.80  
France 365% Hk. Tls. 1 — France 4.08  
Marks 1 — Marks 3.06  
Gold 61% Gold 1 — Hk. Tls. 1.45  
Yen 80% Hk. Tls. 1 — Yen 1.39  
Rupees 15 1 — Rupees 2.21  
Roubles 190 1 — Roubles 2.12  
Mex. \$ 1.50 1 — Mex. \$ 1.50  
\* Nominal

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,  
Exchange Quotations  
On Germany—  
Tel. Transfers ..... 255½ nom.  
Demand ..... 259  
Bank Drafts, 4 m.s. 260½  
Credits, 4 m.s. —  
Docy. Bills, 4 m.s. 303  
Docy. Bills, 6 m.s. 306

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange  
Bank of China  
(Shanghai Branch)  
Mexican Dollars, 73.3  
Chinese Dollars, 73.2625  
On Peking, Demand, 105%  
On Tientsin, Demand, 106%  
On Newchwang, Demand, 85%  
On Hankow, Demand, 103½  
On Chinkiang, Demand, 105½  
On Nanchang, Demand, 74%  
On Foochow, Demand, 98%  
On Amoy, Demand, 72½  
On Swatow, Demand, 99%  
On Canton, Demand, payable in  
Notes of Bank of China, Canton,  
74  
On Canton, Demand, payable in  
Canton (997) Taels 89  
December 31, 1915.

## Tiram Rubber Estates

We are informed by the Secretaries of the Tiram Estates, Ltd., that they are advised from Singapore of the following outputs of rubber from the above estates: February, 1915, 229½ lbs.; March, 1915, 65 lbs.; April, 1915, 804 lbs.; May, 1915, 1,123 lbs.; June, 1915, 1,142 lbs.; July, 1915, 1,405 lbs.; August, 1915, 1,700 lbs.; September, 1915, 1,700 lbs.; October, 1915, 1,700 lbs.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service  
London, December 30.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 21%.

## "BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL  
Established 20 years  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, December 30.—Following are today's rubber prices:  
Plantation, First Latex:  
Spot: 3s. 11½ d. to 4s. 0½ d.  
Six months forward (April to June delivery): 3s. 11d. to 3s. 11½ d.  
Tendency of market: Very few sellers.  
Last Quotation, London, December 29:  
Spot: 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11½ d.  
Six months forward (April to June delivery): 3s. 9½ d. to 3s. 10d. Paid. Tendency of market: Few sellers.

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

Shanghai, December 31, 1915.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
H. and S. Banks \$830.00  
Langkats Tls. 35.00  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 59.00  
International (Pref.) Tls. 76.00  
Almas Tls. 22.00  
Anglo Dutch x N.I. Tls. 7.00  
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.50  
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.70  
Anglo Javas Tls. 18.00  
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# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children

## Don't Poison Baby.

**FORTY YEARS AGO** almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum, and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody, without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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signature of  
*Charles H. Fletcher*  
guarantees genuine  
Castoria

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W. A. CHANDLER, M.D.  
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W. J. McCANN, M.D.  
Omaha, Neb.

N. B. STERN, M.D.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

I. Beck, Inc., Local Distributors, 9A, Hankow Road.

## U.S. Minister to Belgium and Wife Home



they were in the past by the great Roman road.

The first is the line of road and railway—Strumitsa, Belgrade, Nish, Sofia, Philippopolis, Adrianople—and so to Constantinople. The second is the road and railway Salonica, Uskup, Nish, Somendria, Belgrade.

It is the possession of the first which formed the military objective of the Germans.

To approach the Nish-Sofia-Adrianople railway from the sea, that is from the south, there are but three avenues: First, the valley of the Vardar up from Salonic; second, the valley of the Struma, which has no port at its mouth, but may be reached from the port of Kavalla; third, the lower valley of the Maritsa, which leads up from either Eudos or Dedeagatch to Adrianople. Along some one of these three avenues alone can the holding of the main line to Constantinople be menaced.

The shortest road is that of the Maritsa valley. It has a railway, is flat open country and is not more than a week's marching. The disadvantage is the neighboring presence of considerable Turkish forces.

The Bulgarian population may be technically in alliance with the Turks, but they would probably ill receive the presence of Turkish troops in the heart of their state. The Turks acting in their own country or just beyond it in the Maritsa valley would be very much more formidable.

### Route By Struma Valley

The second avenue, that by the Struma valley, leads directly to the heart of the Bulgarian state and menaces the capital, Sofia.

Its grave disadvantages is that it possesses no railway, that it gets into more and more difficult land as you go northward till more than half the distance, and that even a road

passable to the traffic necessary to a modern army appears to be lacking.

On the latter point I am not decided. I only know that the latest maps give a break in the road in the gorge of the Struma. They represent that break by a track way.

Between the Maritsa road and the Struma road for 150 miles there is the mass of the Rhodope mountains, with no single road which will carry guns from one end to the other.

Finally there is the road of the Vardar up to Salonic, upon which all eyes are for the moment turned.

This advance has the advantage of an existing railway, a continuous road beyond Veles and a good port for supply upon the sea at its base.

### Disadvantage of Vardar Route

It has been a disadvantage of coming right up against the mass of the enemy's forces and of striking him where his communications are shortest.

With very large forces, forces considerably superior to those of the three enemies combined, the obvious strategy of an advance from the Aegean would be a triple movement in which everything would depend upon preventing the enemy's knowing where the main force was thrown. But the problem unfortunately is not of this kind.

The problem is how, with forces which will necessarily remain inferior, to render the tenure of the main Constantinople railway uncertain and to compel the Austro-Germans to send continual reinforcements into this field.

The Government and people of Switzerland have become irritated by the use of Switzerland as a base for systems of espionage. The prisons at Berne are overcrowded, as all the cantons send political prisoners there after they have been court-martialed.

A concentration camp may be formed.

## Switzerland Expels Englishman As Spy

Must First Serve Prison Sentence and Pay Fine of 1,500 Francs

Geneva, Switzerland, November 27.

Peter Wright, an Englishman, today was sentenced by a court martial at Lausanne to imprisonment for three months, expulsion from Switzerland

for five years and to pay a fine of 1,500 francs, on a charge of espionage.

This is the sixty-eighth conviction of spies. One case involved 112 persons of various nationalities who are said to have taken orders from a German officer at Lorrach, Baden.

Newspapers report the police are watching 400 suspected persons. Hitherto the authorities have refrained from expelling those convicted as spies, on the ground that if they were sent into a country against whose interest they had been acting they would be shot, and that if sent into a friendly country they would resume their work.

The Government and people of Switzerland have become irritated by the use of Switzerland as a base for systems of espionage. The prisons at Berne are overcrowded, as all the cantons send political prisoners there after they have been court-martialed.

The problem is how, with forces which will necessarily remain inferior, to render the tenure of the main Constantinople railway uncertain and to compel the Austro-Germans to send continual reinforcements into this field.

There can be no sensational developments in the Entente favor expected, all that can be asked for is the immobilization of an increasing force of the enemy in the southeast of Europe—that is, supposing, of course, the present neutrals to remain neutral.

## MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Feb.	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Magister.
<b>TODAY.</b>									
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yhama, Gosses, Honshu U.S.A., Europe	Shinyo Maru	..	1.00	..	..	K.00	1.00	..	12.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yhama, Honshu Canada, U.S.A., Europe	Shinyo Maru	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
Ningpo .....	Kiangtse	8.30	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow .....	Tatung	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chesoo .....	Chenan	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellswa, Chefoo and Tientsin, Japan via Japan & Honshu	Paoing	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Priso via Japan & Honshu	Shinyo Maru	8.80*	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Priso via Siberia	Shinyo Maru	12.80	..	..	..	11.00*	..	..	10.30*
River Ports .....	Jia-Pokow	20.00	19.00	28.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
River Ports .....	Tatung	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00
Hongkong and Canton .....	Chenan	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	4.80	5.00
<b>TOMORROW.</b>									
Hankow .....	Kiangtse	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports .....	Kiangtse	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
<b>MONDAY, JAN. 2.</b>									
Europe via Siberia .....	via Pukow	..	..	28.00	..	..	..	6.00	..
River Ports .....	Kiangtse	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
<b>TUESDAY, JAN. 3.</b>									
Hankow .....	Luoyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow .....	Anhui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chesoo .....	Kang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond .....	Hollow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton .....	Anhui	9.00	..	4.80	..	..	..	4.80	5.00
<b>WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.</b>									
Hankow .....	Kinling	..	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong .....	Shinkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eur-p via Siberia .....	via Pukow	..	..	28.00	..	..	..	6.00	..
<b>FRIDAY, JAN. 6.</b>									
Hankow .....	Poyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SATURDAY, JAN. 7.</b>									
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A.	Athos	..	..	89.00*	..	..	..	9.00*	..
Hankow .....	Nankin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond .....	Luchow	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia .....	via Pukow	..	..	28.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (\*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.

F Registration 8.30 p.m.

H Money orders on France and for

foreign countries issued daily till

noon. Parcel post per French

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

F Registration 8.30 p.m.

H Money orders on France and for

foreign countries issued daily till

noon. Parcel post per French

mail s.s. Athos will close at noon on January 7.

J Registration 5 p.m.

K Postal Money orders and Parcel post until noon.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dainy, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tsingtao, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Shanghai-Nanking Train	Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D. ....	7.00
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## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destinations	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
<b>FOR AMERICA AND CANADA</b>						
Jan 1	1 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinjo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
10	1 P.M.	Vancouver	Tenno Maru	Jap.	Miller	A. T. Co.
15	2 P.M.	Seattle	Monteagle	Br.	Halle	C. P. R.
21	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Sado Maru	Jap.	Ashawa	N. Y. K.
22	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Emperor	Jap.	Hoperaft	C. P. R.
23	6:00 P.M.	Seattle	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co.
24	2 P.M.	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Ho-l	N. Y. K.
25	2 P.M.	Seattle	Shidzuka Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
26	2 P.M.	Seattle	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destinations	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	1 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Shinjo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
1	6:00 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Miller	N. Y. K.
2	6:00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Omni Maru	Jap.	Miller	N. Y. K.
3	2 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Glenlogan	Br.	Anderson	Glen Line
4	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Taurial	M. M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destinations	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 5	1 P.M.	London	Antiochus	Br.	Flynn	B. & S.
5	1 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Athos	Fr.	Doris	M. M.
6	1 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Wada	N. Y. K.
7	1 P.M.	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Hes'ngton	P. & O.
8	1 P.M.	M. M. etc.	Porthos	Fr.	Baurial	M. M.
9	noon	Marseilles etc.	Sawa Maru	Jap.	Seikei	N. Y. K.
10	1 P.M.	M. M. etc.	Kashmir	Br.	Stone	P. & S.
11	1 P.M.	M. M. etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
12	1 P.M.	M. M. etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
13	1 P.M.	M. M. etc.	Nellore	Ir.	King	P. & O.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destinations	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	1 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow.	Anping	Br.	Paramore	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	1 A.M.	F. chow	Ising	Ch.	Richards	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	1 P.M.	Sh. K'ong, C'lon	Ioseang	Br.	Robertson	I. C.
1	1 P.M.	W. K'ong, C'lon	Chinkiang	Br.	Ainali	B. & S.
1	1 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Hainchang	Ch.	Munro	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	1 P.M.	Tak'ow, Formosa	Hai-ch'ou Maru	Jap.	Yamada	N. Y. K.
2	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenau	Br.	Yusheen	B. & S.
2	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Fuchow	Br.	Osip	B. & S.
3	00	Wingp.	Ising	Br.	Edy	B. & S.
5	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Hoi-hou	Br.	Kitchie	B. & S.
5	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	N. & S.
6	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Yado Maru	Jap.	Ass. SW.	N. Y. K.
9	1 P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Anchor	Br.	Davies	B. & S.
11	1 P.M.	Hongkong	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	T. K. K.
25	1 P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	T. K. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destinations	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	1 P.M.	Tientsin	Kwang-ping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
1	1 P.M.	Chinwangtso	Alping	Br.	Macfarlane	K. M. A.
1	1 P.M.	Ch'efoo	Heimchi	Ch.	Wilks	C. M. S. N. Co.
1	1 P.M.	Ch'efoo	K'eh Maru	Jap.	Yilmaz	S. M. R.
1	1 P.M.	Dalby	Lieshing	Br.	Carie	J. M. & Co.
2	10 00'	W. h. C'fco, T'zin	Pengtung	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
2	1 P.M.	Ch'efoo	Fuching	Fr.	Hill	John Line
2	1 P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	0 00	Tangtau Da ny	Shak Maru	Jap.	Johnson	S. M. R.
5	1 P.M.	Ch'efoo	Shingtau	Br.	Fraser	B. & S.
5	1 P.M.	Dalby	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yabiko	S. M. R.
6	1 P.M.	Dalby	Iashin Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destinations	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 1	1 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	Sommerville	B. & S.
2	1 P.M.	M. N.	Kiangtso	Ch.	Miller	J. M. & S. N. Co.
3	1 P.M.	M. N.	Kiutuo	Mr.	Gibson	J. M. & Co.
3	1 P.M.	M. N.	Kiangtso	Ch.	Lindstrom	C. M. S. N. Co.
4	1 P.M.	M. N.	Lees Maru	Jap.	Wesker	G. & S.
5	1 P.M.	M. N.	Tuckwo	Br.	Philip	M. & Co.
5	1 P.M.	M. N.	Seeling	Jap.	Matsumoto	V. K. K.
6	1 P.M.	M. N.	Kiangtso	Ch.	Conley	C. S. N.
6	1 P.M.	M. N.	Kiangtso	Ch.	Wilkins	C. M. S. N. Co.
7	1 P.M.	M. N.	Poyang	Br.	Carmagh	B. & S.
7	1 P.M.	M. N.	Loongwo	Br.	Bristie	R. & S.
8	1 P.M.	M. N.	Nangkia	Br.	W. ell	S. M. R.
9	1 P.M.	M. N.	Kiangtso	Ch.	McLain	C. M. S. N. Co.
10	1 P.M.	M. N.	Kiangtso	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
10	1 P.M.	M. N.	Kiangtso	Ch.	Wade	J. M. & Co.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.			
Carnarvonshire	Nov. 3		
City of Bombay	Nov. 21		
Fushimi Maru	Oct. 31		
Glengyle	Nov. 25		
Gleniffer	Oct. 13		
Harima Maru	Dec. 18		
Hiroko Maru	Nov. 14		
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12		
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26		
Katori Maru	Nov. 28		
Kioto	Dec. 14		
Lyacon	Dec. 18		
Mentor	Nov. 27		
Nagoya	Nov. 18		
Ningchow	Nov. 25		
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8		

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.	The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.
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## Shipping Items

According to reports from local steamers, the weather outside has been very dense and foggy lately consequently many ships have been delayed in arriving in port in their usual time.

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## Business and Official Notices

### NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914)

The Public are hereby notified that the third payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 31st of December of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the payment of interest begins:

31st December, 1915.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:

- a. All Magistrates' Yamen.
- b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
- c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks.
- d. All Maritime Customs Offices.
- e. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in terms of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

### NOTICE

Mr. Alfred Black has been appointed General Manager of the Company, as from January, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,  
ANDREWS, von FISCHER & GEORGE.

### BANK HOLIDAYS

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3rd January, on account of the New Year Holidays.

8212-J-2

### Business For Sale

A prosperous local retail business is for sale, as the owner wishes to devote his time to another branch of trade. Owner is willing to remain for two months to teach purchaser all details of the business. A magnificent opportunity for a neutral. Terms of payment to be arranged. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.

8221-J-4

### Newly Opened Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

**G. GOTKIN**  
918, Broadway

7946

### The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

Accountants ..... 2  
Clerks ..... 42  
Typists ..... 2  
Overseers ..... 18  
Stenographers ..... 3  
Watchmen ..... 3  
Printer ..... 1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,  
Secretary

6872

### Masonic Club

An "AT HOME" will be held on Saturday, January 15th, at 8.45 p.m., at the Masonic Hall. All Members desirous of Subscribing should make early application to the Secretary.

8108-D-18 25-J-1-8-15

### SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

### MAIN LINE.

#### SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

#### ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS*	TIMES						STATIONS	TIMES					
	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Co. Goods a.m.	10 Ex- press p.m.	12 Loca- l p.m.		1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Co. Goods a.m.	9 Ex- press p.m.	11 Loca- l p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.0	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sing Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.18		7.44	8.45	9.28	3.24	4.18	
Ku Shui	arr.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.34	Hangchow	arr.	7.55	8.55	10.14	3.21	4.25
Ku Shing	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48	
Ku Zek	arr.	10.11	11.28	1.33	5.19	7.47	Yeh Zek	arr.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.72
	dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	4.16	5.29		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47	
	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	Ku Shing	arr.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
	dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	Ku Shui	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26
	arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
	dep.	11.15	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sing Kiang	arr.	11.02	11.31	1.31	4.55	6.32
	arr.	11.20	12.38	2.47	5.47	7.24		11.20	12.38	2.47	5.47	7.24	
	dep.	11.55	12.57	8.05	6.20	7.40	Shanghai South	arr.	11.24	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15

### KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

#### KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

#### ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23		
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		
Ku Zek Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.57	Zah Kou	dep.	9.0	10.10	11.50	3.20	5.20	
Ku Shing Hui	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.33	3.18	6.48	Hangchow	arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	
	dep.	8.04	10.3	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50		9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.15	
	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Ku Shing Hui	arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	7.28
	dep.	8.21			3.40				arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	4.00	7.41
	arr.	8.46			4.10										

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

### Sudden Wealth Due to War, Breaks Home



MRS JAMES MILAW & DAUGHTER, LILLIAN

New York, November 27.—"Fifteen dollars a week was enough for me," but my husband thought nothing of squandering one thousand dollars a week on high living. His friends cared nothing about my loneliness and heart-ache. They made him forget me, too. They were part of his prosperity. Love that cannot stand too much gold is worthless."

This statement was made by Mrs. Bessie Milaw. She had just

appeared before Justice Whitkar, seeking a separation. "Years ago I loved the man I married. And I gave him all my youth," Mrs. Milaw tried hard to explain her story in her broken English, after court had adjourned. I was sixteen when I married. Then were the days when we had only our dreams to make us happy. When we came to America to make our fortune, Russia was too poor to give up what our ambition wanted.

"He started in as a salesman at \$15 a week, then Lillian came, and I helped keep the home together. For several years I worked at a machine.

"It seems more like a fairy tale than a story of real life," the little wife continued. "Just a year ago, Jim was worrying about the rent of our home; today he is worth more than \$100,000, made in war contracts. Lillian is just sixteen years old now, and what will the future mean to her?"

Last summer Mrs. Milaw and her daughter went to Hudson, N. Y., for a visit. When they returned Mr. Milaw declared he no longer cared for her. Six weeks ago he left. Yesterday Mrs. Milaw petitioned for alimony and counsel fees pending the outcome of the suit for separation. Her husband opposes the motion on the ground that the marriage was not legal because he is her blood nephew. She denies this.

The most effective chapter in the book is that on non-military means of international coercion, and perhaps the most debatable that in which he declares that the highest price of war is the Prussianization of the people who wage it, however good their cause may be, and that though the flag may be Anglo-Saxon the society of the future will be Prussian at his own game, and he implies that there is no other way of beating him.

Angell is certainly a stimulating writer. (New York: George H. Doran Company.)

preferred dividend of 1% per cent., requiring a disbursement of \$6,804,919, there remained a surplus for the quarter of \$18,037,224, which is equivalent to slightly more than 3% per cent. for the quarter, or more than 14 per cent. for the year.

Big Jump in Earnings

The most gratifying feature of the report was the steady gain in earnings shown by the corporation between July 1 and September 20, and the remarkably heavy increase over the first and second quarters. The month of July showed not returns almost equal to the entire net earnings of January, February and March, which totalled only \$12,457,009.

The great expansion, however, really began in June, when the earnings were \$11,243,076. The July total was \$12,048,218; that of August \$12,869,099, and of September \$13,793,327. Yesterday's total was the largest of any quarter since June, 1912, which was in the midst of a very prosperous period.

The total earnings for the nine months were \$79,118,508. This compares with \$60,727,979 in the corresponding period of last year. The belief in the steel trade is that the current quarter, which has witnessed a tremendous expansion in the volume of business at higher prices than prevailed during the last quarter, will show earnings of at least \$50,000,000 net, so that the total net earnings for the year will be \$130,000,000 approximately.

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## Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.  
(Swiss Establishment)Auctioneers, Expert Valuers  
SALESROOMS  
In 184-185A, Szechuan Road  
TELEPHONE: 2653Personal attention given to  
House Auctions  
A/c of Sales rendered within  
3 Days of Sales.  
Cash advances made on goods  
entrusted to our Sale.

Terms on Application.

In place of our old  
No. 3290  
a new telephone number

West 1090

is now in use for our  
Hiring Service

Day and Night

Oriental Automobile Co.

8287

International  
Import and Export Co.

No. 28, NANKING ROAD

To The Public: As President of the above Company I wish to announce that it is wholly American; its officers and stockholders are all Americans and it represents none but American concerns, which are the following:

Morris and Company, Packers and Provisioners, Chicago.

Supreme Condensed Milk, Seattle.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.

St. Louis Brass Co., St. Louis.

Original Allegretti Chocolate Cream Co., New York.

Luminous Unit Co., St. Louis.

Lake Breeze Motor Fan Co., Chicago.

National Motor Car Co., Indianapolis.

Long Distance Spark Plugs, Indianapolis.

Miami Motor and Cycle Mfg. Co., Merkle Motor Cycles, Miami Motor Cycles, Middletown, Ohio.

Pratt and Lambert Paint Co., Varnishes and Enamels, Buffalo.

Yours Truly,

E. G. BRODE,

President.

8286

## FOR SALE

If you have an old SEWING MACHINE of any make, and wish to buy a new one, we will make you a liberal allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., Sales Department, Phone 2736. P. 474, Nanking Road, and 21a, Hausing Road.

## Business and Official Notices

LARGE, AIRY,  
COMFORTABLE  
FLAT FOR RENT  
in heart of city

We have for rent, from Febr. 1st, the second floor of 73, Szechuan Road, at present undergoing alterations and redecoration. This apartment is large, airy, and one of the most comfortable in the downtown district. Long lease if desired. The rent is reasonable.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,  
25, Kiangse Road  
Telephone No. 2021

The Proprietors of  
*The Maison de Parfumerie*  
(CAZA PORTUGUEZA.)  
64, North Szechuan Road,  
beg to thank their Customers for their kind  
patronage during 1915, and wish them all  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Rosenstock's Commercial Directory  
of  
China and Manila

(Established 1902, Published Annually)

Contains a complete Classified List of Importers and principal  
Firms in the Territory covered, a Directory of Foreign Residents,  
Municipal Officers, Government Officials, Public & Private schools,  
Missions & other Associations.

## TOGETHER WITH

An Annual Trade Report & Gazetteer of China and a Description  
and Trade Report of each City.Information for 1916 Edition  
received up to January 15th

Publication Office: 3, Canton Road, Shanghai.

THE SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER  
ESTATE, LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Transfer Books of the Company  
will be closed from Thursday the  
6th to Monday the 10th day of  
January, 1916, both days inclusive.C. J. L. STEWART,  
Liquidator.  
8272

## Union Brauerei A. G. Shanghai

Am Montag den 17ten Januar  
1915 nachmittags 4 Uhr findet in  
Shanghai in den Geschäftsräumen  
der Firma F. Schwarzkopf & Co.  
17 Museum Road die General-  
versammlung der Aktionäre  
unserer Gesellschaft statt.

Gegenstand der Versammlung:

1. Rechnungsablage
2. Wahl des Aufsichtsrats.

Diejenigen Aktionäre, welche an  
der Generalversammlung teilzuneh-  
men wünschen, haben ihre Aktien  
bis zum 14 Januar bei unseren  
Generalagenten den Herren F.Schwarzkopf & Co. Shanghai  
17 Museum Road anzumelden.Der Vorstand  
E. R. Vennewitz.

Shanghai, Dezember 1915.

The Senawang Rubber Estates  
Co., Ltd.NOTICE is hereby given that  
at a meeting of the Board of  
Directors held on 16th December,  
1915, it was decided to pay a  
third interim dividend of 10%,  
equal to Tls. 0.50 per share, on  
the Capital of the Company, on  
Monday, the 17th day of January,  
1916, to those shareholders  
on record on 10th January, 1916.The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from  
the 10th to 17th January, 1916,  
both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of  
Directors,HUGO REISS & Co.,  
Secretaries & General Managers,  
Shanghai, 17th December, 1916.

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

8106

J. 31

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,  
furnished or unfurnished. Without  
board.

8285-J-31

IN Hongkew mobliert zu vermiet-  
en schoues Frontzimmer mit  
verandah und anliegenden badezim-  
mer. Apply to Box 53, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

8273-J-4

DRESSMAKING. Good fitter  
for large establishment, outport,  
required at once. Live in. Salary  
\$60 per month. Send photo with  
application. Elderly preferred.  
Apply to Box No. 30, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

8211-J-4

LARGE front sitting-room, with  
bedroom, bathroom and enclosed  
verandah attached. Large room,  
bathroom attached. Excellent table,  
6, Quinsan Gardens.

8198-J-2

WANTED, unfurnished room  
with bathroom and attendance.  
Please reply, stating terms, to Box  
37, THE CHINA PRESS.

8223-J-1

SITUATIONS WANTED

8247-J-1

YOUNG LADY, shortly dis-  
engaged, seeks position as governess  
with respectable family. Care of one  
child preferred. Apply to Box 45,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

8228-J-1

ADVERTISER, age 28, with 15  
years local experience in all  
branches of office routine, including  
shipping, book-keeping, insurance  
work, &c., desires change. Can  
fill position of responsibility and  
trust. Able to produce best  
references. Speaks Chinese in several  
dialects. Apply to Box 39, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

8210-J-5

TO LET, close to Astor House,  
nicely-furnished bedroom and bath-  
room. No boarders, telephone.  
Rent \$40. Apply to Box 32, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

8180-J-5

SHORTHAND, French, singing  
and piano forte. Lessons given by  
an experienced English lady instruc-  
tor. Apply to Box 367, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

7892-J-3

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

8222-J-2

GODOWN TO LET, at No. 4-B,  
Kiangse Road. Apply to 10, Yang-  
tszepoo Road.

T.F.

TRANSLATIONS

8274-J-1

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nich-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking  
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

1388

FOR SALE, almost new three and  
a half h.p. motor-cycle in perfect  
running order. Latest model. Apply  
to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

8224-J-1

MOTOR WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

8289

CARS FOR HIRE

8247-J-1

Prompt Service Day

8247-J-1

and Night.

8247-J-1

C. L. WONG,  
Managing Director.

Tientsin, December 31, 1915.

8250

HOUSES WANTED

8267-J-4

WANTED by a newly-married  
couple, a four-roomed house or flat  
of 2 or 3 rooms, with bathroom and  
kitchen. Unfurnished. Apply to  
Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

8195-J-2

GOLF STICKS wanted (second-  
hand) for gentleman; must be  
cheap. Apply to Box 44, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

8247-J-1

Exchange and Mart

8247-J-1

ENCYCLOPOEDIA BRITAN-  
NICA, 34 volumes; low price, easy  
instalments accepted. Reply Chung,  
2-B, Dixwell Road.

8267-J-4

WANTED, to buy Ricksa, solid  
rubber tyres, light running, in good  
order. Apply Box 47, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

8255-J-2

FOR SALE, almost new three and  
a half h.p. motor-cycle in perfect  
running order. Latest model. Apply  
to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

8224-J-1